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Negro Suffrage in Pennsylvania.

Judge Woodward on the Broomall Bill.

On the 18th instant, in the Rump House, during the discussion of the bill to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, by enforcing negro suffrage, Mr. John M. Broomall (Radical, of this State, and proposer of the bill,) was asked, during his speech, by Hon. George W. Woodward, "whether we have a republican form of government in Pennsylvania." Mr. Broomall replied that "we have not a republican form of government in Pennsylvania," adding that "we had prior to 1838. Before 1838 we had no hereditary disfranchisement. Now we have such disfranchisement. I have maintained that hereditary disfranchisement is anti-republican." From this point we quote from the *Congressional Globe*, as follows:

Mr. Woodward. I am obliged to ask the gentleman one other question. I wish to know whether he, as a lawyer, is so ill-read in the legal reports of his own State as not to know that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that, under the Constitution of 1790, the word "freeman" meant white freeman; and that the introduction of the word "white" into the Constitution of 1837 did not in effect alter the Constitution a particle?

Mr. Broomall. My colleague knows very well the history of that transaction. He was one of the men who put that anti-republican feature into the constitution of Pennsylvania. I was a boy at that time reading law, and was very glad to listen to the gentleman occasionally. He knows perfectly well that that decision of the Supreme Court was made in a case got up by the judges of the Supreme Court for the purpose of preventing the people from adopting the new constitution. The word "white" in the new constitution was regarded as being put in for the purpose of carrying the constitution with the people, and these Supreme Judges who were legislated out of office by the same constitution got up a case in which they decided that the word "white" was constructively in the old constitution. I guess my colleague laughed at them; I know every other lawyer in Pennsylvania did; and I know he acted as if he laughed at them, for he was one of those who insisted on putting the word actually in the document he assisted in framing, and it was put in. The thing was a political trick, and it has been ridiculed and laughed at by the profession ever since in Pennsylvania, just as the Dred Scott decision has been ridiculed and laughed at in the United States.

Mr. Woodward. My colleague has not answered my question. I asked him whether he did not know that by the highest judicial authority in the State of Pennsylvania it has been adjudicated that even before the adoption of the constitution of 1838, in which the word "white" was inserted, negroes or people of color had not the right to vote in Pennsylvania?

Mr. Broomall. I know that while the convention of 1837 was sitting the judges of the Supreme Court, as I have said, got up a case for the purpose of saving their seats and they decided what my colleague himself did not believe at the time to be sound, that the word "white" was constructively in the old constitution, so that in that respect there should be no difference between the old and the new constitution.

Mr. Woodward. My colleague now admits that before the word "white" was put into the constitution of Pennsylvania the highest judicial authority in that State had decided that in the then existing constitution the word "white" was implied. Now, that constitution was adopted in 1790; and I ask the gentleman whether we had a republican government in Pennsylvania in 1790?

Mr. Broomall. I know that the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was to the effect described by the gentleman from Pennsylvania; but I ask him whether he himself was not on that bench at times when decisions of the supreme court were reversed? I will remind him of the class of cases in regard to constructive estates tail, in which the court turned itself clear upside down within a brief period, [laughter,] he concurring in both decisions. What is a decision of the Supreme Court of our unfortunate State worth after that? [Laughter.]

Mr. Woodward. I wish to say a few words in reply to what the gentleman has urged against the old judges of the Supreme Court, who are dead and gone. In respect to anything he says against living men who have been in that position, I have nothing to say. I take this opportunity to say, for the information of my colleague and others, that when I came into this House I came resolved to spend not one minute of the public time, or one dollar of the public money, in defense of myself; and although I have had the honor to be criticised by a large number of gentlemen on the Republican side of the House, I have said nothing by way of personal explanation. My life, which has been a very poor and imperfect one, is upon the record, and gentlemen may study it. The only favor I have to ask from my assailants is what I have asked once before, that when they assail me they should appeal to the record, to authentic documents, instead of going down into the gutters and gathering the garbage they find there. That is all I have to say about personal assaults.

Nor will I spend one moment of time in reply to the insinuations of my colleague in regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania during the time I had the honor of being connected with it. But as to what he had said about the Supreme Court in 1837, when they decided under the constitution of 1790 the negro man had no right to vote, I do ask the privilege of the House to make a few words of explanation.

The Speaker. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Knott.)

Mr. Woodward. I hope I will be permitted to proceed.

Mr. Kelley. I hope my colleague will be allowed half an hour.

Mr. Woodward. I only ask a few minutes. I ask it in behalf of the dead and not the living.

The Speaker. If there be no objection the gentleman will be allowed half an hour.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Woodward. The gentleman has spoken of the case of Hobbs and Fogg, which gentlemen will find reported in 6 Watts's Reports, about page 553, as a "got-up case." Now, I state to the House what I know in the premises. The case of Hobbs and Fogg originated in the county of Luzerne. It was a case brought by a colored man against the inspector of an election, for refusing to take his vote at that election. It was tried before the late Judge Scott, in the common pleas of Luzerne county; and the colored man recovered in that action. The defendant, who was the election inspector, took the case to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and it was argued before the then judges of that court, at Sunbury, in the summer of 1837. One of the counsel in the case is the present Judge Conyngham, who presides now in the common pleas of Luzerne county. The judges of the Supreme Court held the case under consideration until the succeeding winter, the winter of 1838. At the time that case was argued before them the convention, of which my venerable friend [Mr. Stevens] and myself had the honor of being members, known as the Reform convention for amending the constitution of Pennsylvania, was in session in Harrisburg. They adjourned about the same time, some time in July, until the succeeding fall, and met in Philadelphia for the residue of their session. When it was in session the Supreme Court was also in session in Philadelphia, and decided the case of Hobbs and Fogg, not a got-up as the gentleman alleges, but a *bona fide* law suit, originating in the county of Luzerne, between parties whom I know.

The Supreme Court in January, 1838, decided that case, and the report of their decision may be seen in 6 Watts's Reports, which is to be found in the law library. The chief justice of Pennsylvania, John Bannister Gibson, whom my friend eulogized when he announced his death in the spring of 1853 at the session of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, and whose eloquent words may be read in the seventh volume of Harris' Reports—a man of whom I may say that the continent which we inhabit has never yet produced his equal as a great judge—John Bannister Gibson, whose name is better known in Westminster Hall today than that of any other American lawyer, who, Mr. Sumner told me some years ago, when he rode the circuit with Lord Campbell, is quoted more frequently in England than any other American lawyer; he was the man who wrote the opinion which the gentleman has attempted to characterize by some belittling terms, and which opinion, if gentlemen will read, will speak for itself. He decides that under the word "freeman," which was the word in our old constitution, negroes had no right to vote; that the inspector was right in refusing to receive the black man's vote; that the court which decided in favor of the negro was wrong. Accordingly the court reversed that judgment then and there, on the ground that under the constitution of 1790, which used the word "freeman," the black man had no right to vote.

Judge Gibson went further. He showed, with that luminous logic for which he was distinguished above all other men in our State, if not above all others outside of it, that the negroes never had entered into the social compact of this country; that they were brought here to be slaves against their consent; that they were not here as the emigrant is, by his own volition, and by no act or deed of theirs had they ever entered into the social compact out of which suffrage results.

Sir, let me say further, that within the last year, nay, only last fall, a present judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, placed on the bench by the very party which sent my colleague to this House, and a Republican of the strictest sort—I mean Hon. Daniel Agnew—in a case which was then before the court, reaffirmed the great principle of Judge Gibson's decision. And allow me here also to say he was a member of the reform convention. The case before the court was this: a railroad ran from West Chester and Philadelphia, on which the directors partitioned off a part of one car for colored people and made all suitable arrangements for accommodating them in that portion of the car. It was just as well cushioned and seated as any part of the car, but it was segregated from the rest of the car by a partition. A colored woman entered the car. The conductor told her she must take her place in the part assigned to colored people. She said she would not. He told her she must or leave the car. She still refused. He then turned her out. An action was thereupon brought against the company for refusing to carry her in the car. It was tried before the common pleas in Philadelphia, and the plaintiff recovered damages. It came into the supreme court, and Judge Agnew, whom I will indorse, as sound and thoroughgoing a Republican as any on this floor, delivered the opinion of the court; and what was it? He reversed the judgment of the court below. He decided that this was a reasonable arrangement by which the blacks were to be separated from the white passengers, and that the woman was bound to conform in it; that the black race had no part in the social compact, in the language of Judge Gibson in the other case, and that all our constitutions, laws, and usages from the very settlement of this country down to that time had maintained the distinction. He would not allege the inferiority of the colored race, but he did expressly say that that distinction was not to be construed into inferiority. If any gentleman choose to say that the inferiority is on the part of the white man there is nothing in Judge Agnew's opinion to forbid him, and he is welcome to take that view. But Judge Agnew does not allege that the negro is inferior to the white man, but he does allege that he is distinct from the white man and has always been so treated under the laws of Pennsylvania, which the gentleman seems not to understand.

Mr. Blaine. Would they have turned out a white person for not going into the other part of the car?

Mr. Burr. Suppose you go in and try it.

Mr. Woodward. It will be time enough to decide that question when it arrises. But when I hear an intelligent lawyer from Pennsylvania beginning by reciting in the preamble to his bill that we have no republican government there, and alleging in answer to my question that in practice and usage we have no republican government in Pennsylvania, and have never had, and especially when I hear him indulging in reflections on the case of Hobbs vs. Fogg, I confess I feel myself moved to vindicate not only the constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania against such mistaken statements, but to vindicate as far as I may the memory of those good men who are dead and gone, as well as that living man who is still honoring the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by saying that no one sentence that has fallen from the lips of my colleague in regard to negro suffrage and the negro race finds the slightest foundation, the least shade of a shadow of foundation, in the constitution and the laws or the judicial judgments of the State of Pennsylvania.

I have stated, and stated correctly and truly, as I believe, the judicial decisions on this subject. When, then, the convention of 1838 came to this article in regard to elections and read that "freemen" were entitled to vote, they were not ignorant of the judicial construction which had just been placed upon it—that it meant white men; but they deemed it prudent, from abundance of caution, to guard against the madness and frenzy of party passion in the future by inserting before the word "freemen" the word "white." The convention was not a convention of Democrats. The Democrats were in a minority in that body. I had the honor to be in a minority there, although not in so wretched a minority as I am in here. But by a large vote—I cannot tell by how large a vote—the word "white" was inserted before the word "freemen," and it stands there to this day, which is a further construction of the laws and usages of Pennsylvania in regard to the black race. It was a confirmation of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Hobb vs. Fogg, and which was a part of the grounds on which Judge Agnew placed himself in the recent case. We are, therefore, a happy family in Pennsylvania on the subject of negro suffrage. We have always been of one mind. The only reason, as is shown in Judge Gibson's opinion, why the word "white" was not placed in the constitution of 1790 was that Albert Gallatin, who was a man of very dark complexion, when somebody proposed to put in the word "white," said that it would exclude him from voting, and out of deference to him the word "white" was left out. But from against just such statements and arguments as the wounded ear of this House has heard to-day, we did put the word "white" into the constitution, and we mean to keep it there.

Now, one question more to my colleague and I have done. That provision being in the constitution of Pennsylvania by the highest judicial sanction of the State, and suffrage being by common consent in all our history held to be one of the reserved rights of the States, I would like to know how the gentleman proposes to eradicate the word "white" from the constitution of the State—in other words, how he proposes to overthrow the constitution by an act of Congress?

Mr. Broomall then resumed his remarks, confining himself to abuse of the judges of the Supreme Court of 1838, of Judge Agnew of the present court, and laudation of the negroes—refusing to be interrupted by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Knott then obtained the floor, and, without completing his hour, yielded to

Mr. Woodward. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope the House will indulge me in a few words on this bill. As brought forward by my colleague from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Broomall,] it is a surprise to me. I never heard it until I heard it read from the clerk's desk. I am not in a state of preparation to discuss the subject, as I wish I were. What I propose to say now in opposition to it will be said from the inspiration of the moment. If I should have an opportunity on some future occasion, I intend to submit to the House some views upon the subject of suffrage in general, which I shall have matured with considerable care, and which, I trust, may be entitled to consideration. But I do not propose to enter now into those views. I reserve them for a future occasion.

My objection, sir, to this bill is that it proposes a subversion of the fundamental law of every State that does not tolerate negro suffrage. As Pennsylvania, by her constitution, expressly excludes negro suffrage, this bill, brought forward by a Representative of Pennsylvania, and, for aught I know, a son of Pennsylvania, proposes to subvert the constitution of Pennsylvania. Such is the effect of the bill; and the only reason I fear its passage is that it is supported by precisely the line of argument which I have heard urged in favor of other measures which have been passed.

The bill begins by reciting what I must say is not true. In using this language I, of course, mean nothing offensive. I say the statement of the bill is an historical mistake. My colleague [Mr. Broomall] said, in the colloquy which we had awhile ago, that negro suffrage interested the people of Pennsylvania about the time he was beginning to read law.

Well, sir, I must say that he read law to very little purpose if he did not learn from his legal reading that the State of Pennsylvania has had a republican form of government from the year 1776, during all of which time it has excluded negro suffrage, and during a part of which time it had negro slavery, because it did not formally abolish slavery till 1780; and it had slavery long after the act of abolition was passed, for it was a gradual abolition. That was a republican form of government.

And now, sir, I will tell the gentleman another legal historical fact, which is worthy of his attention, that from the very formation of the confederacy after the Declaration of Independence the right of suffrage was the conceded right of the States, over which the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States had no power whatever. I say for the information of this young student from Pennsylvania, who, I maintain, has read the law backward, if we are to judge from his speech to-day—I say he will find it written in the chronicles, when he comes to read them aright, that from the Declaration of Independence down to the date of this bill been a State matter, with which the Federal Government has nothing under the heavens to do.

His bill proposes that the Federal Government shall overturn the suffrage in the States and force negro suffrage upon them. The Federal Government has no suffrage to bestow on anybody, black or white. It never had, and it never will have unless you revolutionize the Government and make it something the fathers did not make it. It had the control of suffrage, and yet my innocent young student does not seem to be aware of it. He proposes the Federal Government shall go into the States and dictate who shall be voters. It must have been understood by my friend that he sits in this House by virtue of State suffrage regulated, conferred, and protected by the State of Pennsylvania, and not by the General Government at all. There is not a man among you who does not sit here by suffrage regulated by the States, and that, too, provided for in the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution declares:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

We are indebted to the people of his State for the gentleman's presence here to-day. The people of his district have exercised the suffrage conferred upon them by the State of Pennsylvania. But for that we should not have had the benefit of the gentleman's legal exposition of constitutional law. Yet what does their Representative propose by this bill? After reciting that we have no republican government in Pennsylvania, he then goes on in the second section as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage at any election in any State, under the pretense that such citizen is disqualified by the constitution and laws of such State on account of his parentage, race, lineage, or color, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to undergo imprisonment not [illegible], or both, at the discretion of the court.

That is a provision which is proposed to be enacted by the Federal Government, which never had any suffrage to confer, by a Representative who sits in this House at this moment by virtue of State suffrage, and who but for that State suffrage, would not have been here perhaps to make it. I have heard some strange things since I have had the honor to sit here; but I declare to you I never heard anything more strange than this. We are told that it is all a mistake that we are living under a republican government; that the States had a right to regulate suffrage that you had the right to send members of Congress here to enlighten the nation. We are told that it is all a mistake, and any man hereafter who shall say otherwise is to be subjected to the penalty of $5,000. The gentleman from the Chester district [Mr. BROOMALL,] from his legal reading has discovered that the State of Pennsylvania is not Republican in form. In the colloquy I had with my colleague I referred to the case of Hobbs vs Fogg, which the gentleman called a get-up case. I say it was as regular a lawsuit as the gentleman was ever concerned in, in his life—a *bona fide* controversy. Here I have it with me, as I had not then, and I beg leave to call the gentleman's attention to some of the language of Chief Justice Gibson in that case, because it bears upon the general doctrine which this bill attempts to subvert.

Having shown in a previous part of the opinion that under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania negroes never were voters, Judge Gibson goes on to add (6 Watts, page 558:)

"But," in addition to interpretation from usage, this antecedent legislation furnishes other proofs that no colored race was party to our social compact. As was justly remarked by President Fox in the matter of the late contested election, our ancestors settled the province as a community of white men; and the blacks were introduced into it as a race of slaves; whence an unconquerable prejudice of caste, which has come down to our day, insomuch that a suspicion of taint still has the unjust effect of sinking the subject of it below the common level."

I wish I had time to read the very nervous sentences of this great man in reference to the entire absence of the negro race from that social compact out of which suffrage results. He demonstrates it. No man living in Pennsylvania ever raised his voice, so far as I know, against the conclusions of that great man's reasoning. The gentleman himself does not attempt to do it. And if this be taken as a true exposition of the law of the land, the bill the gentleman has brought forward here is a mere monstrosity; it is subversive of all the usages and principles of constitutional law that have ever prevailed in Pennsylvania.

Well, sir, I alluded during my colloquy with the gentleman this morning to another case decided by a Republican judge who is now on the bench. I had not the opinion before me then; I have it now, and will read from it. Judge Agnew says:

"The right to separate being clear in proper cases, and it being the subject of a sound regulation, the question remains to be considered is whether there is such a difference between the white and black races within this State, resulting from nature, law, and custom, as makes it a reasonable ground of separation. The question is one of difference, not of superiority or inferiority. Why the Creator made one black and the other white we know not, but the fact is apparent and the races distinct, each producing its own kind and following the peculiar law of its constitution. Conceding equality with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar with these natural instincts and feelings, which he always imparts to his creatures when he intends that they shall not overtop the natural boundaries he has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and [illegible] which leads in as that which is imparted to their different natures. The tendency of intimate social intermixture is to amalgamation, contrary to the law of races. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so it is not necessary to speculate, but the fact of a distribution of men by race and color is as visible in the providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is therefore an undeniable fact, and all social organizations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnant to the laws of nature.

"From social amalgamation it is but a step to illicit intercourse, and but another to intermarriage. But to assert separateness is not to declare inferiority in either: it is not to declare one a slave and the other a freeman; that would be to draw the illogical sequence of inferiority from difference only. It is simply to say that, following the order of Divine Providence, human authority ought not to compel these widely separated races to intermix. The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as to be free from intermarriage. The former may be less repulsive as a condition, but not less entitled to protection as a right. When, therefore, we declare a right to maintain separate relations as far as is reasonably practicable, but in a spirit of kindness and charity, and with due regard to equality of right, it is not prejudice or caste, nor injustice of any kind, but simply to suffer men to follow the laws of races established by the Creator himself, and not to compel them to intermix contrary to their instincts, nor can we disregard the laws and customs of the State. Indeed, these must be our guide, leaving it to the Legislature to correct the errors of the law as to its departure from that justice which should ever be its foundation. It is unnecessary to recur to the original condition of negroes as slaves in Pennsylvania, or to trace the legislation of the province distinguishing them from the freeman. Nor need we, for the purpose of defining the status of the negro, refer to that great law of emancipation in 1780, whose preamble, the most beautiful, just and expressive ever prefixed to a human statute, only professed to extend to the black race a portion of our own freedom.

"We have a later and authoritative [illegible] in 1837 in the case of Hobbs vs. Fogg, 6 Watts, 553. The opinion came from the pen of the late C. J. Gibson, and bears the imprint of his remarkable intellect. It is there shown from the laws, constitution, and customs of the State, and from a former decision of this high court of errors and appeals, that the status of the negro never fell within the term 'freeman' in the several constitutions, and that the emancipation act of 1780 did not elevate him to the citizenship of this State. And in 1838 the people of this Commonwealth, by an express amendment to their constitution, drew the line directly between the white citizen and the black inhabitants of the State. It is clear, therefore, that under the constitution and laws the white and black races stand in a separate relation to each other. We find the same difference in the institutions and customs of the State. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races socially, religiously, civilly, or politically. By uninterrupted usage the blacks live apart, visit and entertain among themselves, occupy separate places of public worship and amusement, and fill no civil and political stations, not even sitting to decide their own causes. In fact, there is not an institution of the State, in which they have mingled indiscriminately with the whites.

"Even the common school law provides for separate schools when their numbers are adequate. In the military service also they were not intermixed with white soldiers, but were separated into companies and regiments of color, and this not by way of disparagement, but from motives of wisdom and prudence, to avoid the antagonisms of variant and immiscible races. Law and custom having sanctioned a separation of races, it is not the province of the judiciary to legislate it away. We cannot say there was no difference in fact when the law and the voice of the people had said there was. The laws of the State are found in its constitution, statutes, institutions, and general customs. It is to these sources judges must resort to discover them. If they abandon these guides they pronounce their own opinions, not the laws of those whose officers they are. Following these guides, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the black and white races in this State which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of a sound regulation to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The defendants were therefore entitled to an affirmative answer to the point recited in the beginning of this opinion."

No student of law, no mature lawyer, has ever been found to raise his voice against this doctrine, so far as I know.

Well, sir, now we come down to the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1838, which, as I have said, had inserted in it the word "white" out of abundant caution and to exclude all doubt. That constitution was submitted to the people of Pennsylvania and it was adopted by the popular vote; not by a very large majority, but by a clear majority.

There is another popular testimony to this same legal doctrine which I have deduced from these cases. In the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature a proposition was brought forward by a gentleman who represents one of the same counties which my colleague [Mr. Broomall] represents upon this floor—the county of Chester—to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania by striking out the word "white," and he supported it with ability in repeated arguments; he brought to bear in support of that proposition all the resources of his logic and learning; and, while I would make no invidious comparisons, I do not think that he fell into the series of historical blunders which the Representative from the same district has fallen into on this floor; he made no such blunders as we have heard here this morning; no such statements of law as we have heard; he made a solid, compact and persuasive argument in favor of [illegible] by striking out the word [illegible] the result? In a Republican Legislature the proposition received 19 votes out of 100.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman allow me a word?

Mr. Woodward. Yes, sir.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. As my colleague has referred to Judge Agnew, I desire to say one word. He comes from my district, and I say that that decision to which my colleague has referred to-day, which is so logical and clear, is sustained by nine out of every ten Republicans in my district and in northwestern Pennsylvania. I desire to indorse it fully.

Mr. Woodward. I am much obliged to my friend from Washington county for that testimony. It is what I would have expected from him. I believe Judge Agnew spoke the sense of a large number, and, I would fain hope, the larger portion of the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. About one out of every five.

Mr. Scofield. As my colleague [Mr. Lawrence] speaks for all northwestern Pennsylvania, I wish to tell him he has no right to make such declarations for the lawyers in my district. He spoke not only for his own district, but all northwestern Pennsylvania. I say he is mistaken when he undertakes to put such language as that in the mouths of the legal men of the nineteenth district.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. Allow me to say further, I will not bandy words about lawyers; I will say the common-sense men of western Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scofield. Let me say that no class of citizens indorse that opinion except political partisans who concur in the sentiments of that decision because it was their political opinion before. The gentleman is entirely mistaken in supposing that his opinion extends so far.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. He refers to his own district and that is about all.

Mr. Scofield. I think he is mistaken as to his own district.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. If my colleague will allow me a word further I will say that every Republican paper in my district and the leading papers in the district from which General [illegible] comes, indorsed that opinion, and I believe to-day that nine out of every ten of the thinking, sensible men of the country adopt that opinion.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. The gentleman is mistaken in a statement of facts.

Mr. Woodward. I must resume the floor. I rejoice to hear such testimony from such a source. It tends to show that what I have been contending for is true Republican doctrine.

We believe in the separateness of the two races in Pennsylvania. I use Judge Agnew's language when I use the word "separateness." Judge Agnew did not allege inferiority; representing Judge Agnew, I do not now allege inferiority. But, standing upon his language, I allege separateness. Our constitution, laws, and usages have separated these two classes of people in Pennsylvania. God did it in the first place, and we Pennsylvanians, who are pious people, respect his decree.

Mr. Eldridge. You follow God for your leader.

Mr. Woodward. Yes; we followed God. Judge Agnew recognized his decree, and the respectable Republicans of Pennsylvania will sustain Judge Agnew in that decision.

[Here the hammer fell.]

THE HUMAN BODY.—While the gastric juice has a mild, bland, sweetish taste, it possesses the power of digesting the hardest food that can be swallowed. It has no influence whatever on the fibres of the living animal; but in the moment of death it begins to eat them away with the power of the strongest acid. There is dust on the sea and land—in the valley and on the mountain top—there is dust always and everywhere. The atmosphere is full of it. It penetrates the noisome dungeon, and visits the deepest and darkest caves of the earth. No palace door can shut it out; no drawer is so secret as to escape its presence. Every breath of wind dashes it upon the open eye, which yet is not blinded, because there is a fountain of the blandest fluid in nature incessantly emptying itself under the eyelid, which spreads itself over the surface of the eye ball at every winking, and washes every atom of dust away. This liquid, so well adapted to the eye itself has some acidity, which, under certain circumstances, becomes so decided as to become scalding to the skin and would rot away the eyelids were it not that along the edges of them are little oil manufactories, which spread over the surface a coating as impervious to the liquids necessary for keeping the eyeballs clean, as the best varnish is impervious to water.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive. With the proper forethought in selecting early and late varieties to supplement the main crops at both ends, the season of most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, and to arrange for a succession of fresh fruit, from the time the earliest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long keeping grape is gone.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1868.

The House met at 3 p. m. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. E. L. Baily.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Sundry bills were reported from the standing committees of the Senate.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Lowry, joint resolutions relative to the harbor of Erie, Pa.

Same, for the draining of Conneaut marsh.

Mr. White, to repeal a part of an act to authorize the supervisors of White twp., Indiana county, to collect the road taxes in said township in money, approved May 4, 1864.

Mr. Burnett, for the protection of fish in streams or creeks in Barrett twp., Monroe county.

Mr. Beck, in relation to killing wild game and deer in Clinton, Centre, Cameron, Clearfield, Potter and M'Kean counties, and in relation to dogs in the same.

Mr. Wallace, authorizing the Chincleclamouche lumber and boom company to erect dams. [illegible] to incorporate the Stone Creek railroad company.

Mr. M'Candless, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Point Breeze park association.

Mr. Wallace, to annex parts of Fox township, Clearfield county, to Elk and Jefferson counties.

Mr. Randall, to repeal an act entitled an act declaring the statutes of limitation approved March 28, 1867.

Mr. M'Intire, relating to the fees of witnesses in cases of hearing in writs of habeas corpus.

BILLS PASSED.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove railroad company.

An act to extend the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on an act approved the 22d day of March 1867, entitled an act to incorporate the Northern railroad and navigation company, and the supplement thereto, approved April 12, 1867.

An act for the opening of Fifth street from Germantown road or avenue to Berks street, late Chatham street, in Philadelphia. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1868.

The House met at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Herr presented a remonstrance signed by George W. Porter, George W. Reily, Col. George F. M'Farland, G. W. Philips, Patrick M'Neff, Jesse Wingert, and other citizens of the Sixth Ward, against the passage of the fourteenth section of the supplement to the city charter, first presented by Mr. Coleman in the Senate, compelling property owners to pay the interest on the cost of purchase and laying of the main water pipes in said ward. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Local.

Mr Bergstresser presented two petitions of citizens of Dauphin county, praying for an amendment to the act of Assembly, passed March 30, 1866, entitled an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, that will unable them to fish with baskets in said river.

Also, one of like import, signed by citizens of Cumberland county.

Mr. Deise, rising to a question of privilege, moved to recommit the bill, entitled "A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg," reported by Mr. Webb, from the Committee on Judiciary Local, on Friday last.

Mr. Herr opposed the motion. He hoped the bill would take its regular course in this House.

Mr. Deise said the bill was never before the committee, and, as he understood, had never been offered in the House. True, a bill of the same title was read in place, and referred to the committee, but the bill adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg had been supplanted and choked off by the bill reported by Mr. Webb. The citizens of Harrisburg were almost a unit against the passage of the bill, and desired to be heard before the committee. The House was not an inquisition nor a star chamber, and he trusted that a bill containing so many obnoxious and infamous features would not be hastily passed upon by this House.

Mr. Herr again opposed the motion to recommit, and it was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Jones the rules were suspended, and an act entitled a further supplement to an act approved April 7, 1862, entitled an act to incorporate the parties doing business at the Reading iron works in Berks county, under the name, style and title of Seyfert, M'Manus & Co., was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Ford introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in the course of his all wise but inscrutable providence, has removed by death the Hon. Jno. P. Glass, Speaker of the last House of Representatives; therefore,

Resolved, That we profoundly regret the death of Hon. John P. Glass, the late efficient Speaker of the House, endeared to all who knew him, by his many estimable qualities and the impartiality and dignity with which he filled the Speaker's chair. In his death, has been lost an accomplished officer and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That the members and officers of this House, in token of the high respect for the memory of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our mutual sympathies to the widow, children and relatives of the deceased under their bereavement, and the Speaker be requested to present a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to his widow and family.

Mr. Hong, relating to the Willow Grove road overseers in the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, to prevent the widening of said road at a certain point to preserve a house. Passed finally.

Mr. Ewing, a further supplement to the act for the better regulation of billiard rooms, bowling saloons and ten-pin alleys.

Mr. Deise, relating to the Eagleton coal and iron company.

Same, relating to the Bald Eagle and Spring creek navigation company.

Mr. M'Miller, to confirm the title to certain real estate in Upper Dublin twp., Montgomery county, sold by Lukens Paxson to Garret Hendricks.

On motion of Mr. M'Millee the rules were suspended and the bill passed finally.

Mr. Chalfant, to authorize the commissioners of Montour county to borrow money.

Mr. Kase, incorporating the South Side tunnel company.

Mr. Westbrook, incorporating the Cambria mining company.

Mr. Nice, authorizing the Pan Handle railroad company to consolidate with the Steubenville railroad and Wheeling bridge company. Passed finally.

Mr. Marsh, to authorize the appointment of an additional law judge for the 19th judicial district.

Mr. Watt, a supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Fame hose company of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. Josephs, to incorporate the San Marco coal company.

Mr. Bull, to repeal an act declaratory of the statutes of limitation, approved March 18, 1867.

Mr. Herr, supplement to the act incorporating the Harrisburg cemetery association.

[This bill provides that officers of the cemetery association shall hold office for the term of three years after the next election, also to invest surplus funds in stocks, &c.]

Same, for the relief of Myra Simmons, widow of Col. Seneca G. Simmons, deceased. [illegible] to pay Mrs. Simmons the sum of $1,000 for services rendered by her husband during the late rebellion.]

Same, granting a pension to Elizabeth Rhoads, widow of John Rhoads, a soldier who was disabled in the war of 1812.

BILLS PASSED.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania horticultural society, approved March 23, 1831, authorizing the issue of additional stock. Adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10½ a. m. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented, among them the following:

By Mr. Glatz, remonstrances against allowing the Spring Garden plank road to double rates of toll, and against the passage of an act relative to roads in Cumberland county.

By Mr. Fisher, a petition to have the time of holding the election in Reading changed.

Mr. Stutzman, remonstrances against burying dead in Bedford.

Mr. McConaughy, remonstrances against the repeal of the Franklin county road laws; against the repeal of the first section of the act of April 12, 1867, relative to bounties, and against the repeal of the act changing Chambersburg into a borough. Also a petition to have submitted to the people the question of license.

Mr. Shugart, a petition to compel railroads in Centre county to be fenced.

Mr. McIntire, a remonstrance against an increase of the pay of inspectors, auditors, &c., in a certain township in Perry county.

Same, one in favor of the incorporation of colleges.

Messrs. Beck and Wallace, remonstrances against annexing any part of Armstrong township, Lycoming county, to Williamsport.

Mr. Searight, one against the marriage of blood relatives.

Mr. Connell, petitions and remonstrances relative to the sale of certain [illegible] property; and a petition for [illegible]

Mr. McCandless, a petition asking for the approval of the decree of Court relative to the opening of Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Shoemaker, one for the incorporation of colleges.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Beck, in relation to the collection of bounty taxes in Jackson township, Lycoming county.

Same, relative to collection of taxes in Loyalsock township, same county.

Same, incorporating the Mahoning creek and Log Harbor company.

Same, authorizing the collection of a tax to pay volunteers, in Hughesville, Lycoming county.

Same, relative to the inspection of steam boilers and for the better protection of life and property against accidents by boilers. This last bill appoints inspectors.

Mr. Davis, authorizing the school directors of Longswamp township, Berks county, to levy a bounty tax.

Same repealing the first section of the act of April 1866, revising the charter of Reading.

Same, authorizing the guardian of the minor children of John Mohr, dec'd, to execute deeds.

Same, authorizing borough and city councils to make such rules as will protect their citizens from improper adulteration and dilution of milk.

Mr. Billingfelt, extending the act of April 8, 1862, for the protection of sheep to West Earl and Upper Leacock twps., Lancaster county.

Mr. White, to provide for an additional judge in the tenth judicial district.

Same, extending the provisions of the license law of March 27, 1866, to South Mahoning township, Indiana county.

Mr. Shoemaker, relating to public roads in Luzerne county.

Same, to provide for the election of road commissioners and treasurers and collectors of road taxes in Kingston, Exeter and Franklin twps., Luzerne co.

Mr. M'Intire, authorizing the borough of Mifflintown to erect waterworks.

Same, authorizing the commissioners of Perry county to appropriate $600 for the erection of a bridge over Hudson's run.

Mr. Connell, one incorporating the Venezuelan exploring and mining company; also one changing the time of holding the election of managers of the Pennsylvania musical institute of Philadelphia.

Mr. Negle, one incorporating the Expressmen's beneficial society of Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall, relative to the collection of taxes in Cass township, Schuylkill county.

Mr. White, for the relief of Charles L. Edwards of Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown, (Northampton,) for the alteration of the grades of certain streets in Easton.

Mr. M'Candless, incorporating the United Security Life insurance and trust company; also, providing for the payment of damages resulting to the National Guards' hall in Philadelphia, by its occupancy by State troops.

Mr. Cowles, authorizing the commissioners of M'Kean county to fix the pay of the sheriff for boarding prisoners.

Same, extending to courts of quarter sessions the power to appoint persons to fill vacancies in the office of borough constables.

Same, authorizing the school directors of Liberty township, M'Kean county, to borrow money for school house.

Mr. Jackson, authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the Sullivan coal and iron company.

Mr. Taylor, annexing that part of the farm of Henry Alcorn, of Darlington township, Beaver county, to Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, for school purposes.

Mr. Davis, extending the time for paying the enrolment tax on a certain act passed March 20, 1865.

Mr. Searight, supplementary to the act erecting the town of Bridgeport, Fayette county, into a borough.

Same, to release the county of Fayette from a certain bond executed by the commissioners.

Same, repealing the act of 1867, prohibiting the issue of liquor licenses in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Shoemaker, supplementary to the act authorizing the improvement of the navigation of Lackawaxen river.

Mr. Landon, granting an annuity to Margaret Brouh, of Bradford county.

Mr. Errett (for Mr. Browne), to repeal certain portions of the further supplement to the act incorporating the Cranberry coal company. [illegible] finally.

Also, the bill to extend the limits of Bridgewater, Beaver county.

Also, the bill repealing the act of 1867, creating an additional criminal court in Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Deputy Secretary of State, Gara, presented a message from the Governor, vetoing the act relating to road juries in Philadelphia, on the ground that it was a special enactment unaccompanied by any good reason for departure from the general law upon the subject. The principle of the bill is alleged to be wrong and it is believed its practical effects would be pernicious.

Adjourned until 3 p. m.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1868.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar, the following being acted upon:

An act to change the name of Jacob Badman, of Uniontown, Dauphin county, to Jacob Beman. Passed.

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional notary public in the county of Lebanon. Passed.

An act providing for the hearing and determination of a writ of error to the court of common pleas of Cambria county, and returnable to the Western district of the Supreme Court, in the Middle district of said court at Harrisburg. Passed.

An act to prevent and punish the adulteration of milk and cheese. Passed.

An act extending to alderman of the city of Reading, and justices of the peace of the county of Berks, the provisions of the act to amend the fee bill as to aldermen in and for the city of Philadelphia. Passed.

An act to incorporate the York railway and iron company. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Fallen Spring iron and coal company. Passed.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Mivnga iron company, approved March 23, 1867. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Saucon iron company. Passed.

A supplement to the act incorporating the president, managers and company of the [illegible] pike road, approved the second day of March, 1800. Passed.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Cumberland Valley Mutual protection company, of Dickinson township. Objected to by Mr. Maish and lies over for one week.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Adams County Mutual Fire insurance company, and relative to the pay of commissioners and auditors of Franklin county, approved March 18, 1851, reducing the number of managers of said company to eleven. Passed.

An act to protect wild turkeys and other game in the counties of Bedford and Fulton. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran congregation (known as Warwick church), in the county of Lancaster, and State of Pennsylvania. Objected to by Mr. Armstrong, and goes over.

An act to repeal an act, entitled An act to incorporate the Washington Library company, approved May 1, 1861. Passed.

An act relating to the bounty on foxes in the county of Perry. Passed.

An act for the protection of wild turkeys, and to prevent the destruction of the same in the county of Perry. Passed.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Thomas Mutlen, to vest certain real estate of Eliza Hansom, deceased, in the church of the Evangelist, Philadelphia.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Messages from the Governor were read, vetoing bill, entitled an act to incorporate the German Franciscus Hospital of Allegheny county.

Also bill, entitled an act empowering the heirs of Andrew Chapman, deceased, to sell certain real estate.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bill No. 970, A supplement to the act of March 19, 1860, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Harrisburg," being before the House, Mr. Deise made the point of order that this bill having not been considered at a meeting of the committee to whom it was referred, is not, according to rule No. 85, properly upon the calendar, and cannot therefore be considered at this time without a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Strong, of Tioga,) decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. Deise and Mr. Linton appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Armstrong having called the previous question, and the question recurring, shall the main question be now put, the yeas and nays being called were—yeas 44, nays 36; so the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House. The yeas and nays being called were as follow, yeas 48, nays 34; so the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Bull, Mr. Bossard, and Mr. Phelan, were the only Democrats who voted openly with the Republicans. Mr. Playford declined to vote.

Mr. Diese objected to the bill, and it goes over for one week.

An act to authorize the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company to construct branches of railroad from its main line. Passed.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION—HOUSE.

The following bills were considered:

Incorporating the Protective insurance company of Philadelphia. Passed.

A discussion then ensued on the special order of the evening—a bill providing for the adjudication of the claims of persons who suffered losses from rebel raids in the Southern border counties. Adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1868.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock a. m. Prayer by Rev. E. L. Bailey, Chaplain.

The Journal of Tuesday was read and approved.

A number of bills were reported from the standing committees.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Connell, relating to the revenue set apart for the sinking fund.

Same, explanatory of an act, entitled a further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. M'Candless, relative to official bonds.

Mr. Randall, for the appointment of special auditors to examine and settle the accounts of the commissioners of Schuylkill county, in reference to bounty [illegible] Creek and Colorado Gold and Silver mining company.

Same, to regulate the publication of sheriff sales in German papers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Beck, relative to election of school directors in Williamsport.

Same, granting pension to Peter Ark.

Mr. Worthington, incorporating the Doatesville gas company.

Mr. Linderman, supplement to the act relative to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. M'Intire, to change the venue in certain cases from Mifflin county to Juniata county.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Senate proceeded to consider the general bill granting pensions and annuities to soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows. After discussion of the bill, participated in by Messrs. M'Conaughy, Lowry, Fisher, Burnett, Searight, Davis, Brown (of Northampton) and others, the same passed finally. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock p. m.

The following bills were considered and passed:

An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws regulating the licensing of foreign insurance companies.

An act to consolidate existing laws regulating State taxes upon offices on process and on commissions.

An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers.

The above are all general bills. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills which were acted upon in the House on Tuesday were accidently omitted from the report published in yesterday's PATRIOT AND UNION.

An act to legalize the payment of certain bounties to volunteers in Cumberland township, Adams county, in excess of the amount allowed by existing laws, and to authorize the levying of a tax for the re-payment of the moneys borrowed to pay such excess. Objected to by Mr. Hetzel, and goes over.

An act for the relief of Nicholas Simon, a soldier of the war to suppress the re-

An act for the relief of James L. Crawford, late second Lieutenant, company C, second battalion, Pennsylvania volunteers.

An act to authorize the school directors of the township of Fairview, in the county of York, to levy and collect additional bounty tax. Passed.

An act to prevent changes of venue in cases of damages to private property by railroad corporations, so far as relates to Northumberland county. Objected to by Mr. Herr, and lies over.

An act to enable the board of directors of common schools of Paradise township, Lancaster county, to apply surplus of bounty funds to common school purposes. Passed.

An act to extend the charter of the Lykens Valley coal company, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and to enable said company to hold lands. Objected to by Mr. Kase, and lies over.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1868.

The House met at 2 p. m. Prayer by Rev. O. H. Forney, Chaplain.

THE RAID BILL.

Mr. Duncan moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the citizens of Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton and Cumberland counties, for losses caused by the rebels, was defeated. Agreed to.

Mr. Duncan offered a substitute for the bill, which provides for a commission of five to be appointed by the Governor, to examine the claims, &c.

The bill then passed.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar. The following were acted upon:

An act to annex a certain island situated in the Susquehanna river belonging to Laughorn Wistern, now assessed and taxed in Middle Paxton township, in Dauphin county, to the county of Perry. Passed.

An act for the relief of Cyrus Clarke and David Sauoy of Lawrence county. Passed.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Joseph T. Cottinger and Mary O., his wife. Lies over on third reading.

An act to authorize the chief burgess and town council of the borough of York to borrow money and to purchase two steam fire engines. Postponed for one week.

FREE RAILROADS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Conference, on the free railroad law, made a report, recommending the adoption of the bill as passed by the Senate and amended in committee.

The yeas and nays being required upon the adoption of the report, resulted, yeas 44, nays 43.

So the report was agreed to and the bill passed. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1868.

The Senate met at ten o'clock a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bailey.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Errett, to incorporate the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburg.

Mr. Beck, relating to canal corporations.

Mr. White, to authorize the school directors of Indiana, Pa., to levy additional school tax.

Mr. Lowry, to establish the Lake Shore Police district.

Mr. Burnett, to authorize the erection of a poor house by the borough of Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The Senate proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar, and the following bills passed:

An act to provide for the payment of the damages awarded the Chester County agricultural society, by reason of the occupation of their lands by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the act of May 15, 1861, entitled an act to create a loan and provide for arming the State.

An act to exempt the county of Allegheny from the provisions of an act, entitled an act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs in certain cases, approved the 3d day of May, 1866.

An act authorizing the school directors of Leacock township Lancaster county, to appropriate surplus bounty funds to a special purpose.

An act to authorize and require the State Treasurer to refund to John H. B. Criswell, John B. Amos and Rufus Wiley, or their attorney, certain moneys paid by them into the State Treasury as purchase money and warrant fees on [illegible] the New Hope, Doylestown and Norristown railroad company. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 p. m., and proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar. The following bills passed:

An act to incorporate the Erie county Live Stock insurance company.

An act to incorporate the American publishing company of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Doe Run and White Clay Creek railroad company.

An act to secure farmers against losses caused by railroads in Erie county.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Spring Garden plank road company, in the county of York.

An act to incorporate the Homer, Cherry Tree and Susquehanna railroad company with power to construct a railroad.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Albert Rittershach and Ann Margaret Rittershaob, his wife."

An act to exempt the Pennsylvania State Agricultural society and certain county agricultural societies from taxation.

An to incorporate the Farmer's Mutual Life insurance and trust company of Schylkill county.

An act to repeal the first section of an act, entitled a supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of Titusville, Crawford county, into a city.

An act to incorporate the Peach Bottom railway company.

An act to incorporate the Standish slate company.

An act relating to public roads in Schuylkill county.

An act to authorize the city of Scranton to borrow money.

A further supplement to an act to empower the town council of the borough of Bellfonte, in Centre county, to borrow money, approved the 14th day of February, 1863.

A supplement to an act to divide the borough of Sunbury into two wards, approved April 2, 1867.

An act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay George A. Crockett, late treasurer of Luzerne county, the sum of eighty five dollars.

An act to enable the board of school directors of the township of Windsor, in the county of York, to levy and collect liquidate the [illegible] sum sufficient to said township for bounty purposes, and to provide for the disposal of the residue of said assessment.

A supplement to the act to extend the provisions of an act for the protection of sheep in certain counties, to the counties of Armstrong and Westmoreland, approved the 3d day of April, 1867.

An act for the protection of wild turkeys in the counties of Union and Snyder.

An act extending the provisions of an act, entitled an act in relation to huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York, approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1866, to the county of Perry.

A supplement to an act relating to the lien on mechanics and others upon buildings, extending it to Cumberland and Franklin counties.

An act to authorize the State Treasurer to pay the heirs of Captain Benjamin Whaley the amount due and unpaid to the said Captain Benjamin Whaley at his death, under an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, on account of the services of said Captain Benjamin Whaley, as a soldier of the Indian war of 1794.

An act to extend the time for the payment of an enrolment tax on an act incorporating the Sierra Nevada Mining company.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act relative to the draining of wet or sponty lands in certain counties, extending the provisions of the same to draining coal or other mines, and making the original and this supplement applicable to Westmoreland, Armstrong and Somerset counties.

An act for the preservation of deer in the counties of Monroe and Pike.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1868.

The House met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney. The journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

PUBLIC CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the public calendar, the following being acted upon.

An act validating the title to real estate heretofore sold and conveyed by executors and administrators. Passed finally.

An act repealing an act compelling the admission of negroes into railroad cars. Defeated by a party vote.

An act to extend the provisions of an act, entitled an act to exempt persons who have been in the military service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom, from the payment of bounty and per capita tax and military fines, to all persons who have served as soldiers in the war of 1812, and their widows. Defeated.

An act changing the mode of evidence in civil courts of this Commonwealth. Defeated.

An act granting to the several courts of common pleas and district courts of this Commonwealth, the jurisdiction of a court of chancery in all cases of mortgages given by corporation. Passed.

An act relative to the evidence of the assessment and sale of unseated lands for taxes. Passed.

An act to provide for the sale of seated lands for the non-payment of taxes Passed.

On motion the House agreed to hold a session in the evening at eight o'clock.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of bills upon the public calendar, the following being acted upon.

An act extending to canal companies the privilege heretofore conferred on railroad companies, and to authorize them to deepen and improve the canals, and provide improved facilities for transporting property. Passed.

An act authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to refund certain moneys. Passed.

An act relative to the running of railroad cars in the boroughs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Passed.

An act to provide for the collection of State and county taxes in the several counties of this Commonwealth. Indefinitely postponed.

An act to prevent the restraint and confinement of any person in any retreat or asylum for the insane without a judicial investigation of the question of his or her insanity. Defeated.

An act to establish an insurance department. Defeated.

Joint resolution in relation to the civil [illegible]

An act relative to the admission of witnesses in certain cases. Defeated.

Adjourned till 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 p. m.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Nice, to repeal an act entitled an act to repeal an act to lay out a State road in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, approved April 4, 1866.

Mr. Cornman, relating to the destruction of noxious animals in the county of Cumberland.

Same, changing the place of holding general and special elections in Hoguestown, Silver Spring township, Cumberland county.

Mr. Meek, to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal church at Milesburg.

Mr. Herr, fixing the fees of the Sheriff of Dauphin county.

Same, to incorporate the Willow Grove cemetery in Linglestown, Dauphin county. Adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bailey.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Connell, for relief of estate of Wm. Cobbett.

Also, incorporating the American mining company for the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Lowry offered the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney General is hereby requested to obtain from the clerks of the court of quarter sessions of the peace and Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia, and from the inspectors, superintendents and clerks of all prisons in said county, a true, full and accurate list of all persons who have been convicted in said courts and committed to said prisons, for the terms of imprisonment, which terms have been remitted, commuted or pardoned out by the judges of said courts, and to report the same to the Senate, detailing the amount of time for which each of said sentences has been shortened, and to give such other necessary legal information as will prevent the abuse of such pardoning power, and suggest any remedy that would be necessary in his judgment to assist in the administration of justice in this particular. [illegible] the Supreme Court had already [illegible] this question.

Mr. Lowry declared that there had been a monstrous wrong done by these courts which had been covered up. Allison had said that the power claimed by the courts was indispensible, and it was now proposed to ascertain if such was the fact.

Mr. Connell repeated that the Supreme Court had already decided this matter.

Mr. Lowry said that the Attorney General believed there should be some further legislation.

Mr. Davis said there was no earthly use in passing the resolution.

Mr. Lowry wanted to know exactly how far the abuse had existed, and if it had been as bad as suggested even to impeach the judges, although this was not the point arrived at by the resolution. He believed a great wrong had been going on, which would astonish the people when it was laid bare.

Mr. Wallace said the information could no do harm.

The resolution passed by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Connell moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had defeated the bill extending the term of office of Philadelphia assessors.

Mr. Connell said that they had faithfully attended to their duties.

Mr. Ridgway opposed any extension of their term. They had been elected for three years at a salary of $350 which had afterwards been raised by the Legislature to $700. If they wished to continue in office, all they had to do was to secure a renomination which if they were good men, they could of course do. Ninety-nine out of every hundred people in Philadelphia were opposed to extending their term by legislative enactment.

The bill was defeated by a vote of ayes 7, noes 24.

Adjourned until Monday at 3 p. m.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1868.

The House met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Jones, a further supplement to the charter of the city of Reading.

Mr. Phillips, divorcing William R. Blakely and Mary his wife.

Mr. Jenks, relating to the Clarion county insurance company.

Mr. Chalfant, to authorize the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church to remove the dead from the burying ground.

Same, relative to the fees of notary publics in Columbia county.

Mr. Beans, incorporating the Philadelphia and Delaware river railroad.

Mr. Stranahan, relative to the collection of taxes in South Erie.

Mr. Winger, to authorize the commissioners of Franklin county to aid in the construction of public roads.

Same, to repeal the act incorporating Greencastle, Franklin county into a borough.

Mr. Fogel, a further supplement incorporating the Northampton water works.

Mr. Brennan, incorporating the Cheyenne mining company.

Same, relative to appointment of auditors, in Blakely township, Luzerne county.

Adjourned.

GEN. GRANT AT FORT DONELSON.

The New York *World*, having been provoked thereto, has instituted a historical examination into some of the military exploits of General Grant. It shows up his doings at Fort Donelson as follows, backing up its report by extracts from the most approved official and Radical authorities:

Perhaps the time has not yet come when that achievement can be estimated with the cool impartiality of history; but the friends of General Grant, by inviting public attention to it anew, will cause its merits to be discussed, and discussion, in the present ripe state of information, will contribute to a just and enlightened judgment. Occasions will arise for estimating the other parts of Gen. Grant's military career; and as this is his first great success in the order of time, as well as the most brilliant of them all in the opinion of his admirers, it fitly enough introduces the general discussion.

What the public recollection fastens upon in that really important achievement, is not any brilliant stroke of strategy, but the spirited sentence in Gen. Grant's reply to the rebel General Buckner, which is repeated by Senator Morgan, and was held up as comprising the essence of all true strategy, or rather as the all-sufficing substitute for strategy, by Secretary Stanton, "*I propose to move immediately upon your works.*" As the penning of this vigorous reply is the most memorable thing done by General Grant in the siege of Fort Donelson, we are obliged to estimate its merits, which, so far as it has any, must consist in its soldier-like intrepidity and vigor. This is a merit which depends on circumstances; rising with the difficulty and danger of carrying such a menace into execution, and sinking to nothing if there neither is, nor is supposed to be, any difficulty to be confronted or considerable obstacle to be overcome. Now, in point of fact, General Grant knew all that had taken place in the rebel camp the preceding night. A circumstance stated by Mr. Greely in his "American Conflict" conclusively shows, not that this was not a fit reply to be made (for it was eminently fit), but that it is no evidence of greatness of spirit or superior military vigor. Mr. Greeley shall state this disenchanting circumstance in his own language: *During the night, a negro had escaped from the rebel lines, and given our leaders their first clear information of the straits of the enemy. Gen. Grant was therefore not surprised at receiving, about daylight, the following overture.*" Gen. Grant knew that Gen. Floyd, the rebel commander, and Gen. Pillow, the next in command under him, had given up all hope, and had made their escape; that they had devolved the command of the fort upon Gen. Buckner for the purpose of putting upon him the mortification of the inevitable surrender, which was to be offered the next morning; that Floyd had taken away with him his Virginia brigade in boats during the night; that Forrest had escaped with his cavalry; that the rebel soldiers remaining were completely exhausted by prolonged exposure, without sleep, with scanty clothing, in biting winter weather; and that Buckner was no longer able to resist an assault. With this knowledge, there was perfect *propriety*, indeed, in Gen. Grant's answer, but certainly no *heroism*. Considering that he *knew* that there was no danger to brave, nor even any resistance to encounter, that reply has acquired a wholly undeserved celebrity. It is a laurel which must fade and wither from the moment the fact recorded by Mr. Greeley, in his history of the war, becomes generally known.

As nobody remembers anything of Gen. Grant's strategy in the Fort Donelson seige, and as all pretence of any was forborne by his eulogist at the time, and [illegible]estion in crying up immediate movements upon the enemy's works as a substitute which put strategy to the blush, there is no popular illusion to correct on this head, like the extravagant estimate of the reply to Buckner. Whatever military merit was displayed in the operations before Fort Donelson was due to General C. F. Smith, an able soldier who had been General Grant's instructor in the Military Academy, and who, by some inexplicable jumble, was acting as his subordinate. That General Grant's military superiors thought the chief merit of that seige due to General Smith is an award of which we have conclusive proof in the fact that Grant was immediately afterwards reduced to the position of General Smith's subordinate. To sustain this statement it suffices to recite another passage from Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict": "General Grant's victorious army, after a brief rest at Fort Donelson, recrossed, considerably strengthened, to the Tennessee, just above Fort Henry, where several gunboats and a large number of transports, passing down the Cumberland into the Ohio, and thence into the Tennessee, took up our soldiers by regiments and started them on a new movement up the Tennessee, General Charles F. Smith *had been designated by General Halleck to direct this movement, but was soon disabled by the sickness of which he died not long after reaching Savannah, Tenn., and General Grant was thus restored to chief command.*"

Let this fact of the immediate subordination of General Grant to one of his own subordinates after the capture of Fort Donelson, be duly weighed. It proves that those who had the best opportunities of estimating his merits, and who were most concerned to estimate them justly, (their own reputation being on the success of subsequent movements,) ascribed the success at Fort Donelson to the subordinate they placed over him. General Smith unfortunately fell sick and died; and the disgraceful first day at Pittsburg Landing showed how great a loss the country sustained in his death, and vindicated the judgment which had been formed of General Grant. Although General Grant was attacked by an inferior force, nothing but the timely arrival of Gen. Buell saved his army from total destruction. Forrest, who had escaped from Fort Donelson with his cavalry the night previous to the surrender, had gone to join Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston; and thus he had the means of learning of a very alert observer the opinion which had been formed of the military ability of Gen. Grant by those who fought against him at Fort Donelson. It is of some interest to know what estimate had been made of Grant by capable judges on the other side. We quote again from Greeley's history of the war: "Having a spy in nearly every dwelling in Southern Tennessee, he (Gen. Johnston) was doubtless aware that the command of that army had just then been turned over by Gen. C. F. Smith, an experienced and capable soldier, to Gen. Grant, so recently from civil life that he had no doubt of his ability to accomplish its destruction." Which he was in a fair way of doing when he fell in battle, and Gen. Beauregard would have finished the job, if Buell had not arrived just in time to retrieve a shameful disaster. We do not propose, at present, to review that disgraceful Sunday. Our object in referring to it is merely to show that the estimate of General Grant by those who fought against him, and who had the strongest motives to guage his capacity correctly, was identical with that formed by his military superiors who did not think it safe to put him in command of the new movement. The judgment formed on both sides was fully vindicated by what immediately took place at Pittsburg Landing.

It is proper to say a few words more about Fort Donelson. Its capture was (like all of General Grant's successes) achieved by the sheer force of vastly preponderating numbers. The number of prisoners received in surrender by Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, aside from the wounded, was only eight thousand, as estimated by Mr. Greely, (although reported by Gen. Grant at nearly double that number;) and Grant's own force at the time was something like forty thousand. That the capture was due to mere numbers is proved by Gen. Halleck's letter of thanks to General Hunter, in which he says: "To you, more than to any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops to reinforce General Grant, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition. This enabled us to win the victory." The rebel numbers were so few that they could not relieve their men on duty, who at last succumbed to physical exhaustion and not to the strategy of General Grant. Mr. Greeley says, speaking of the time of surrender: "Their outnumbered, roughly-handled force, had endured eighty-four hours of alternate fighting and watching, while suffering all the hardships of a winter campaign, and were so outworn as to fall asleep standing in line of battle when actually under fire." Gen. Grant's great achievement consisted in the capture of eight thousand of such wornout, unresisting soldiers, with an army of forty thousand.

We shall examine General Grant's other successes (of which this ranks as one of the most brilliant) when his friends invite attention to them by celebrating their anniversaries.

COFFEE.

HOW IT IS GROWN AND GATHERED—AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF A BRAZILIAN PLANTATION.

[From "A Journey in Brazil," by Agassiz.]

The next day was that of our departure. Before leaving we rode with Mr. Lage through the plantation, that we might understand something of the process of coffee culture in his country. I am not sure that, in giving an account of this model fazenda, we give a just idea of fazendas in general. Its owner carries the same large and comprehensive spirit, the same energy and force of will, into all his undertakings, and has introduced extensive reforms on his plantations. The Fazenda de Forteleze de Santa Anna lies at the foot of the Sierra de Babylonia. The house itself, as I have already said, makes a part of a succession of low white buildings, inclosing an oblong square divided into neat lots destined for the drying of coffee.

This drying of the coffee in the immediate vicinity of the house, though it seems a general custom, must be an uncomfortable one; for the drying lots are laid down in a dazzling white cement, from the glare of which, in this hot climate, the eye turns wearily away, longing for a green spot on which to rest. Just behind the house, on the slope of the hill, is the orangery. I am never tired of these golden orchards, and this one of especial beauty. The [illegible], sometimes twenty or thirty in one cluster; the large choice orange, "Laranja selecta," as it is called, often ten or twelve together in a single bunch, and bearing the branches to the ground with their weight; the paler "Limao doce," or sweet lemon, rather insipid, but greatly esteemed here for its cool, refreshing properties—all these, with many others—for the variety of oranges is far greater than we of the temperate zone conceive it to be—make a mass of color, in which gold, deep orange and pale yellow are blended wonderfully with the background of green.

Beyond the house the inclosure, on the opposite side of the road, are the gardens, with aviary, and fish ponds in the centre. With these exceptions, all of the property which is not forest is devoted to coffee, covering all the hillsides for miles around. The seed is planted in nurseries especially prepared, where it undergoes its first year's growth. It is then transplanted to its permanent home, and begins to bear in about three years, the first crop being, of course, a very light one. From that time forward, under good care, and with favorable soil, it will continue to bear, and even to yield two crops or more annually, for thirty years in succession. At that time the shrubs and the soil are alike exhausted, and according to the custom of the country the fazendeiro cuts down a new forest and begins a new plantation, completely abandoning the old one, without a thought of redeeming or fertilizing the exhausted land.

One of the long-sighted reforms undertaken by our host is the manuring of all the old deserted plantations on his estate; he has already a number of vigorous young plantations which promise to be as good as if a virgin forest had been sacrificed to produce them. He wishes not only to preserve the wood on his own estate, and to show that agriculture need not be cultivated at the expense of taste and beauty, but to remind his country people also that, extensive as are the forests, they will not last forever, and that it will be necessary to immigrate before long to find new coffee grounds, if the old ones are to be considered worthless. Another of his reforms is that of the roads already alluded to. The ordinary roads to the coffee plantations, like the mule tracks in all the country, are carried straight up the side of the hills between the lines of shrubs, gullied by every rain, and offering, besides, so steep an ascent that even with eight or ten oxen it is often quite impossible to drive the clumsy old-fashioned carts up the slope, and the negroes are obliged to bring a great part of the harvest down on their heads.

An American, who has been a great deal on the coffee fazendas in this region, told me that he had seen negroes bringing enormous burdens of this kind on their heads down almost vertical slopes. On Senor Lage's estate all these old roads are abandoned, except where they are planted here and there with alleys of orange trees for the use of the negroes, and he has substituted for them winding roads in the side of the hill with a very gradual ascent, so that light carts dragged by a single mule can transport all the harvests from the summit of the plantation to the drying ground. It was the harvesting season, and the spectacle was a pretty one. The negroes, men and women, were scattered about the plantation with broad shallow trays made of plaited grass or bamboo, strapped over their shoulders and supported at their waists; into these they were gathering the coffee, some already beginning to dry and turn brown, while here and there was a green one not yet quite ripe, but soon to ripen in the scorching sun. Little black children were sitting on the ground and gathering what fell under the bushes, singing at their work a monotonous but rather pretty snatch of song, in which some took the first and others the second, making a not inharmonious music. As their baskets were filling they came to the administrator to receive their metal ticket, on which the amount of their work is marked. A task is allotted to each one—so much to a full grown man, so much to a woman with young children, so much to a child—and each one is paid for whatever he may do over and above it. The requisition is a very moderate one, so that the industrious have an opportunity of making a little money independently.

At night they all present their tickets and are paid on the spot for any extra work. From the harvesting ground we followed the carts down to the place where their burden is deposited. On their return from the plantation, the negroes divide the day's harvest, and dispose it in little mounds on the drying ground. When pretty equally dried, the coffee is spread out in thin, even layers over the whole inclosure, where it is baked for the last time. It is then hulled by a very simple machine in use on almost all the fazendas, and the process is complete. At noon we bade good-by to our kind hosts, and started for Juiz do Fora. Our stage was not a bad imitation of Noah's ark, for we carried with us the beasts of the field, and the birds of the air, and the fishes from the waters, to say nothing of the trees from the forest.

More Radicalism.—The money-power, ever on the alert to increase their opportunities to monopolize wealth, have annually, for many years past, sought by legislative enactment, to repeal the usury laws; but were as often foiled by the good sense of the majority, as a repeal of the usury laws would permit the holder of a lien upon real estate, be it bond or mortgage, to demand any amount of interest he chose to exact, or the immediate payment of his lien, one or the other of which would have to be complied with, or the sheriff would collect the debt by levy and sale. This fact created an alarm throughout the State, so large an amount of property all over the country being under lien, and hence its defeat on previous occasions.

This session the Legislature was scarcely organized when a bill was read in place to change the legal rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent. by one of the representatives of the loyal league of Philadelphia, in the Senate, and a committee of loyal leaguers was sent from Philadelphia to secure its passage.

This bill has been on file ever since, unacted upon—why, we are not told. But on Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, read a bill in place, to continue the rate of interest at six per cent. and TO REPEAL THE USURY LAWS!

Here we have another exemplification of the contempt with which the aristocrats hold the mass of the people by holding out the idea that six per cent. would continue to be the legal rate, although the usury laws were repealed. It is the usury laws which limit the rate of interest. In Pennsylvania the rate is six per cent. Hence to abolish the usury laws, abolishes the restriction on the indulgence of the cupidity of the money exacting what rate he pleases, or can extort from the necessities of the borrower—no law then existing to prevent him from doing so.

The reader will perceive, that "to continue the rate of interest at six per cent." in Mr. Connell's bill is a deception, a sham, a design to mislead, the object being the repeal of the usury laws; for if they honestly desire to continue the rate at six per cent. they have only to let the law as it is.

The first bill as above stated, contemplated a change of legal interest from six to seven per cent., but many of the money league being dissatisfied with seven per cent. urge unrestricted power, hence the demand for the repeal of the law. Thus two separate bills are now before the Legislature. The passage of either will unsettle every bond and mortgage in the State authorizing the holder to increase the rate of interest at pleasure.—*Norristown Defender.*

An Infamous Act.—The following bill has been seriously read in the Legislature of this State and its adoption pressed upon the people's representatives. It is difficult to say what a Radical Legislature may do, but woe be to that member who by his vote shall attempt to impose upon the citizens of Pennsylvania so infamous an enactment.

Its title should read "An act to protect railroad companies and other corporations against redress for their own wrongs, and to curb courts and juries in the performance of their functions."

The first section gives to persons "*lawfully* engaged or employed" on the road, or about the cars, only such remedy as employees of the road would have—that is, *no remedy at all* for any injury! The second section puts a maximum value of $2,000 on loss of limbs and $5,000 on loss of life, and gravely instructs courts and juries that they cannot go higher! It would be just as fair and proper, though not as railroadish, to make the above sums the lowest damages. But the juries, according to this act, must not allow anything for the *pain and suffering* of the victim of negligence but what his actual loss in dollars and cents may amount to, and when that comes up to $2,000 or $5,000, according as limbs or life may have been sacrificed, then their judgment must cease under this Procrustian bed of railroad legislation.

But this section, absurdly as it seems to us, is made to apply not only to future accidents, but to those which have already occurred, and in which *actions are now pending.* No court of justice would give this clause any effect, and legislators who would become the tools of corporations in making this act a law would only stultify themselves in its passage.

We trust that there is still sufficient integrity at Harrisburg to give this iniquitous bill its *quietus.* Railroads should have fair play before the law, but we are unalterably opposed to all legislation which places a corporation above the citizen.—*Cambria Freeman.*

Often a man drives a pair of grays, while he himself is driven by "duns."

My Wife's Piano.—The deed is accomplished. My wife got a piano, and now farewell the tranquil mind. It come on a dray. Six men carried it into the parlor, and grunted awfully. It weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and carved Cupids climbing up its limbs. And such limbs—whew! My wife has commenced to practice, and the first time she touched the machine I thought we were in the midst of a thunder storm and the lightning had struck the crockery chest. Cat, with tail erect, took a bee line for a particular friend upon the back fence, demolishing a six shilling pane of glass. The baby awoke, and the little fellow tried his best to beat the instrument, but he couldn't do it. It beat him.

A teacher has been introduced into the house. He says he is the last of Napoleon's grand army. He wears a huge moustache, looks at me fiercely, smells of garlic, and goes by the name of Count Run-away-never-come-back-again. He played an extract de opera the other night. He ran his fingers through his hair twice, then grinned, then cocked his eyes up at the ceiling, like a monkey hunting fleas, and then come down one of his fingers, and I heard a delightful sound similar to that produced by a cock-roach dancing upon a tenor string of a fiddle.

Down came another finger, and I was reminded of the wind whistling through a knot-hole in a hen coop. He touched his thumb, and I thought that I was in an orchard listening to the distant braying of a jackass. Now he ran his fingers along the keys, and I thought of a boy rattling a stick upon a store box or a picket fence. All of a sudden he stopped, and I thought something had happened. Then come down both fists, and, O, Lord! such a noise was never heard before. I thought a hurricane had struck the house and the walls were caving in. I imagined I was in the cellar, and a ton of coal was falling about my head. I thought the machine had bursted; when the infernal noise stopped, and I heard my wife ejaculate: "Exquisite!" "What the deuce is the matter?" I inquired. "Why, my dear, that is La Somnambula." "D—— Somnambula!" thought I, and the Count rolled up his sheet of paper. He calls it music; but for the life of me I cannot make it look like anything else than a rail fence with a lot of juvenile niggers climbing over.

The Talmud.—"The Talmud," says a correspondent of the London *Quarterly Review,* "is a great book in Hebrew and Chaldee, and regarded by the Jews generally as the great repository of traditional law and lore. It is supposed to be an authority in matters of ritual and ceremonial, morals and theology. The work was compiled at different times. Somewhere about 200 years after Christ, Rabbi, Judah the Holy, collected the traditional precepts and sayings of the Jewish doctrine for some 400 years before, and his work was circulated among the scattered Jews under the name of 'Mishna.' One or two previous attempts to do this had not been carried to completion. According to some, 'Mishna' means a *second* law, oral or unwritten; but others take it to mean a narration, repetition, or simply instruction. The etymology of the word allows of both meanings. This Mishna became the nucleus around which the sayings of later Rabbis clustered. One collection of these was made by Rabbi Johanan later in the third century, and called the Gemara (*i. e. completion,* though some take it to mean *instruction.*) The two works of Johanan and Judah combined form the Jerusalem Talmud. In the fifth century a much larger Gemara was compiled in Babylonia Abbi, chiefly by Rabbi Ashi, but finished by Rabbi Jose and others; this combined with Judas' work constitutes the Babylonian Talmud. The word contains six books, divided into sections, on all kinds of subjects, civil, social and ceremonial. The sections contain precepts, rules, anecdotes, &c. The Gemara follows the same order, but is sometimes defective and altogether very copious. It contains fables and anecdotes and observations upon all sorts of questions. The whole Talmud has never been translated. It is of very unequal character; alternately pure and pithy, true and false, pious and profane, reasonable and mad, sublime and ridiculous."

Du Chaillu is lecturing on the gorilla in New York. He is said to be a man of much humor, and very entertaining. At a public dinner in a northern city he was importuned for a gorilla story, and, in compliance, told one of his best. A distinguished city official, notorious for his negrophilism, who had on several occasions manifested in a good-humored way his incredulity with regard to M. Du C.'s stories, approached him when through his narrative, and addressed him: "M. Du Chaillu, I have heard your marvellous story of your encounter with the gorilla. I desire to know what you suppose a man like me, raised in a city, knowing nothing about hunting, and never in the African forest, would be likely to do upon suddenly meeting the gorilla face to face?" The African traveller promptly replied: "With some knowledge of your antecedents, Mr. ——, I should suppose that if you were so to meet the gorilla, you would, assuming the attitude of courtesy and friendship, impressively and appealingly say to him: 'Am I not a man and a brother?'" It was the best thing of the banquet, and long kept up the uncontrollable mirth of the guests.

The Convention and Ticket.—On our first page will be found the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. We attended the Convention and were so pleased with the spirit that pervaded the representatives of the party that we came home impressed, more than ever, with the importance of going to work in good earnest.

We trust that, in two important particulars, the Democracy throughout the State will follow the example of the State Convention; and,

1st. *Be harmonious.* Let no divisions disturb us in our good work.

Let us harmonize.

We have a unity of purpose let us have a unity of action.

2d. Let none but good and reliable, honest and competent men be selected for the county tickets.

The State Convention gave us a truly noble ticket.

The citizen and the soldier are represented upon it—as are the East and West of our State.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

A Recent historical paper relates that William Penn had a prodigal son, and was forced to send him back to England. In order to raise funds to do so, he was compelled to sell his manor, called Williams Stadt, to Isaac Norris and William Trent for £850. It consisted of 7,000 acres, and is now where Norristown and Norriston township, Pa., are located.

"I am the Man."—Our local reports give an account of sundry outrages upon certain persons, children especially, perpetrated Sunday evening by order of Policeman Kennedy. It appears that a class of our citizens, the Jews, are accustomed to celebrate the Purim festival, which began Sunday night, by going masked from house to house, and calling upon their friends. Permission to do so was accorded by Mayor Hoffman, but Policeman Kennedy issued orders to his subordinates to arrest such masqueraders as might be found on the streets. In accordance with this order, an officious officer arrested three children, less than fifteen years of age, who were passing from their father's door, unmasked, but in costume, to a carriage in waiting for them. These children were thrust into a filthy cell in a station house. The father, a respectable citizen, went to Kennedy and expostulated against the outrage, stating that the Mayor had given a written permission. Whereupon Policeman Kennedy snapped his fingers, uttered his contempt for such an order, and shouted out, "I'am the man!" It is true that it needs some very positive declaration to convince the community generally that the little representative of the embodied police power of the city is a man at all; but this transfer of Louis XIV's "I am the State," with the imperial sceptre and rod, to such an extremely small specimen of Kennedy, would be intensely ludicrous if there were not a far graver view to be taken of the matter. "I am the man" indeed! The man for riots that never occur, and for nitro-glycerine advertisements of manufacturing establishments, and for general small potato raids upon children, and busy, buzzing little man in Loyal League Club, and for fuss and feathers generally; and this little man is "the man," in his own estimation, who is virtual emperor of the Empire City.—*N. Y. World.*

An English Opinion.—The London *Telegraph* says:

"Every step that President Johnson has taken has come too late for the object intended. His conduct has been marked by a hesitation signally in contrast with the resolute aggression of his adversaries. He has displayed most paradoxical compound of irresolution and firmness. He is Athelstane the Unready; he halts, hesitates and is unprepared when action is imperatively necessary to anticipate attack; yet like that doughty Saxion warrior, he is immoveable in his firm resistance when the attack does come, however unprepared it may find him.

The unprecedented condition of affairs in America comes at a moment most disastrous for the welfare of the country. A few days ago we pointed out how completely the whole reconstruction scheme of Congress had toppled to the ground. By simply refraining from doing anything, the South rendered the Congressional policy abortive, and the State of Alabama has led the way in demonstrating its signal failure. This has no doubt exasperated the Republicans beyond measure; for they must devise and execute some new scheme, sudden and violent, or they must bid adieu to their cherished expectation of counting the Southern votes in their favor at the Presidential election in November. They have now but a few short months to remove Mr. Johnson, to readmit the Southern States, to organize them so as to force votes in their own favor, to revise taxation, to regulate finance, to reform the tariff, and to go before the people as stewards rendering an account of their lease of power since the close of the war.

State Convention.—The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and nominated Charles [illegible] office of Auditor General, and Gen. Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county, for Surveyor General.

Mr. Boyle is a lawyer of established reputation, and we see him acknowledged as able, honest and upright, even by his political opponents.

Gen. Ent is a soldier, and while we do not believe that the mere military record of a man should be sufficient qualification for high office, united with his general knowledge and ability it makes him a very strong candidate.

The platform we present in full to our readers. Every resolution is clear and plain. They must meet the approbation of all the fair-minded, thinking masses, and the final issue cannot be doubted. Democracy will triumph.—*True Democrat.*

Democratic State Convention.—This body met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and did its work in an eminently harmonious and proper manner. The nominees for State offices are both first rate men. Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette, the candidate for Auditor General, was the Democratic leader of the House last year, and is universally acknowledged to be a strictly honest, as well as very able man. Gen. W. H. Ent, of Columbia, the candidate for Surveyor General, is a soldier whose record is spotless. His name is a household word with the hard fighting of Pennsylvania Reserves, whom he led in many a bloody field. For the proceedings of the Convention see another column. The platform is a wise and sound one, and should be pondered by every thinking men in the country.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Curious Exhibition.—The property clerk of the dead letter office is now arranging in show cases, for public exhibition, upwards of a thousand articles of value and interest which have from time to time been received and yet remain unclaimed. Among the articles and fragments an elaborately wrought collar, evidently the property of a lady, to which is attached a note with the inscription "Burnt in the cars between Fort Wayne and Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1868." There is also a square of gun caps, found with fifty other squares, quilted in a lady's skirt, on the occasion of Sherman's march to the sea. The cartes de visite and photographs of soldiers in the dead letter office numbering about 15,000, are being placed in portfolios for exhibition and public indentification.—*National Republican, March* 17.

American Silver in Canada.—There is such a glut of American silver in Canada that the Government of the Dominion has been memorialized to withdraw from circulation all the silver, at a discount of four per cent., and issue in its place $1,000,000 of Canadian silver, the remainder of the currency to be made up of paper money, in bills of not less than one dollar. There is said to be now about $7,000,000 worth of American silver in Canada, and a duty of fifteen per cent. has been imposed upon the importation of such silver coin into the province.

JOB'S COMFORTERS.

Doubtless most of our readers have enjoyed the luxury of "boils," and can appreciate the force of the following touching "effusion," which we clip from the Rochester *Express.* The general result of our observations on boils is that the best place to have one is upon somebody else's neck. But to the "effusion:"

BOILS—"A COMPOSITION."

A boil is generally very small at first and a fellow hardly notices it, but in a few days it gets to be the biggest of the two, and the chap that has it is of very little account in comparison with his boil, which then "has him." Boils appear mysteriously upon various portions of the human body, coming when and where "they darn please," and often in very inconvenient places. Sometimes a solitary boil is the sum total of the affliction, but frequently there is a "rabshin' lot of 'em" to help the first one. If a boil comes anywhere on a person, that person always wishes it had come somewhere else, although it would puzzle him to say just where.

Some persons call them "Darnboils," but such persons are addicted to profanity—the proper name is boil. If a chap has a boil he generally gets a good deal of sympathy from others—"in a horn." Whoever asks him what ails him laughs at him for his pains to answer, while many unfeeling persons make game of him, or of his misfortune, or boil. It is very wicked to make sport of persons with boils; they cannot help it, and often feel very badly about it. Physicians do not give boil patients much satisfaction as a general thing, although young physicians who are just beginning to practice are fond of trying their lancets on them. Boils are said to be "healthy," and, judging from the way they take hold, and hang on, and ache, and burn, and grow, and raise Cain generally, there is no doubt that they are healthy and have good constitutions. They are generally very lively and playful at night, and it is very funny to see a chap with a good large one, prospecting around his couch for a place where his boil will fit "without hurting." Boils tend to "purify the blood," strengthen the system, calm the nerves, restrain the profanity, tranquilize the spirits, improve the temper, and beautify the appearance. They are good things for married men who spend their evenings away from home, as they give them an opportunity to rest their night keys, and get acquainted with their families. It is said that boils save the patient "a fit of sickness," but if the sickness is not the best to have, it must be an all-fired mean thing. It is also said that a person is better after he has had them, and there is no doubt that one feels much better after having got rid of them. Many distinguished persons have enjoyed these harbingers of health. Job took the first premium at the County Fair for having more achers under cultivation than any other person. Shakspeare had them, and meant boils when he said, "One woe doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow."

There are a great many remedies for boils, most of which are well worth trying, because, if they don't do any good, they don't hurt the boils. If a chap goes down street with a boil, every man he meets will tell him of "a good thing" for it, among which are—Shoemakers'-wax, Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, Trix, Spaulding's Glue, Charlotte Russe, Gum Drops, Water Proof Blacking, Night Blooming Cereus, Choloform, Kissengen, &c., &c.

THE END.

Post Office Changes.—The following changes were made by the P. M. General during last week, viz: *Appointments.*—Solomon W. McConnel to be postmaster at Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county; [illegible], Lancaster county, vice Edwin Hopton, resigned; James Wood, at New Scottsville, Beaver county, vice Miss Eleanor Greene, reresigned; John R. Early at Union Deposit, Dauphin county, vice Henry Hollinsworth, deceased; P. W. Killinger at Monroe Forge, Lebanon county, vice David H. Wolferberger, resigned. *Reestablished.*—Crow's Mills, Greene county, with Alpheus McClunkey, postmaster. *New Offices.*—Shady Plain, Armstrong county, with David D. P. Alexander postmaster; East Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Samuel Smith postmaster; Locust Lane, Indiana county, Wm. G. Lewis, postmaster; and Mowersville, Franklin county, Jacob Snoke, postmaster.

A Big Sucker.—The Reading *Eagle* thus describes the capacity of a Lancaster county drinker:

"A fellow residing beyond Fritztown, near the Berks and Lancaster line—in the latter named county, we believe—can beat it "all hollow." We saw him swallow six lager glasses—two of porter and four of water—in eight minutes. One day he met a porter wagon on the highway, and bought two dozen bottles, drank their contents and gave the empty bottles back to the driver, all in about twenty minutes time. We saw this individual in this city several times during the last year. He is about six feet in height and fully sixty years of age, and says he drinks a bucket of water regularly every night. If we knew the man's name we would state it, as he seemed to be quite proud of his capacity to carry more liquid than any other man."

In India it is announced, as the result of missionary labor, that there are now and fifty thousand. There are now two fifty thousand communicants. The attendance in the various Christian churches in India reaches at least two hundred hundred and four native preachers laboring throughout India.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the Radical National Convention will not be a unit upon the Vice Presidency. The delegates thus far elected (total 101) are reported to stand: For Curtin 76; Grow, 13; Geary, 8; undecided, 4. Of the 32 to be elected, Curtin's friends claim a majority.

Congressman Washburne, of Indiana, who had his trowsers captured at Memphis during the war, deliberately describes a Democratic speaker as "a man so low down that it would require a miracle of the Almighty to raise him to the level of total depravity."

Dr. Dellows says the Pope is about seventy-three years old. His person is large and commanding, his head full and well shaped, and he looks more as Edward Everett did in the closing years of his life than any other person he can now think of.

The extent of the known American gold regions is rapidly increasing. The *Frontier Index* states that deposits of gold and silver have just been discovered within [illegible] miles of Souders, in Wyoming Territory.

PATRIOT AND UNION.

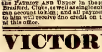
HARRISBURG.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

Notice to the Public.

C. L. WARD, Esq., of Towanda, has kindly consented to attend to the interests of the PATRIOT AND UNION in the county of Bradford. Clubs, as well as single subscribers can account to him; and all payments made to him will receive due credit on the books at this office.

VICTORY!



Another Waterloo for Radicalism.

HARRISBURG TRUE TO HER ANCIENT FAITH.

The Democracy of Harrisburg covered themselves with glory yesterday, electing Mr. George F. Weaver, for City Treasurer, by 446 majority—*the largest majority ever polled in the city*, and a gain of 221 over last Spring and 262 over Judge Sharswood's majority last fall.

The three City Auditors are elected by an average majority of 455 votes.

Every ward in the city went Democratic by handsome majorities. The Democracy now control the whole city government—electing all the common Councilmen—a gain of two, six School Directors, all the Assessors, Judges of Election, Aldermen, Constables, &c. In fact the Democracy carried all but two School Directors in the Fifth Ward.

Full returns will be found in another column.

All honor to the working Democrats of the Capital City.

How Harrisburg is to be Redeemed from "Copperhead Rule."

We published, yesterday morning, the resolutions adopted on Saturday night by the poor old "Union League," requesting the "Republican members" of the Legislature to support "Messrs. Herr, Bergstresser and Coleman, in passing the Bergner-Wickersham-Herr bill, in in order "to redeem the city from Copperhead misrule." Of course little notice is requisite to the resolutions of a shoddy organization which, only a few weeks ago, descended to the very small business of instructing the Speakers of the two Houses to discharge from employ about the Capitol each of the little boys and women who do the sweeping and scrubbing as were of Democratic proclivities or had Democratic connections—soldiers widows and orphans included. The leaders of an organization to starve or bring suffering upon the widows and orphans of soldiers, certainly cannot be expected to hesitate at any ignoble trick to get themselves into office, and, when in office, they cannot be expected to act honestly or fairly. Fellows who start out to cheat the majority in a community of the right to govern themselves, would necessarily cheat the people in every other way. No man can be a political rascal and a saint in private life. It is impossible.

We allude to these resolutions only to inquire how the passage of the B.-W.-H. bill is to "redeem the city from Copperhead rule." It is well known that the Democracy can and do poll from two hundred to three hundred majority in the city. How is this majority to be overcome? Is it by voting the negroes, or by cutting up the wards so unequally, and adding others, as to make a Radical minority superior to a Democratic majority in electing officers by wards? As we have heretofore shown, the bill clearly endeavors to make voters of the negroes under the terms "freemen" and "citizens of the United States," but, waiving that question for the moment, let us examine the other aspect of the case.

There are now six wards, the aggregate Democratic majority in which is about two hundred. The First ward polls nearly one hundred of this majority. The bill in question leaves this ward in about the shape it now is, (if anybody can trace the boundaries as laid down,) and, although a large and populous ward, it is allowed only two councilmen and two school directors. The remaining five wards are then minced up into seven more wards, one of which (the Fifth, including all the territory beyond Relley street to Camp Curtin) is given only one councilman and one school director. These five wards are so unequally divided into seven as to throw the remaining one hundred Democratic majority into three wards, leaving four wards to the exclusive control of the Radical plotters. Thus it is expected that four wards will be Democratic and four Radical—the whole two hundred Democratic majority of the city being bounded off into four wards. One of these wards (the First) is allowed but a two-thirds representation and another (the Fifth) a one-third representation, thereby giving the Radical minority twelve councilmen and twelve school directors and the Democrats only nine of each.

To carry out this scheme the Select Council had to be abolished, because the minority Radicals could not carry it by ward tactics, and the bill accordingly abolishes that body. To further aid in the nefarious plot, assessors and judges and inspectors of elections (a large majority of whom are Radicals) have been named in the bill, and there does not seem to be any provision for any subsequent election of successors. It is supposed they are intended to remain in office perpetually. To still further aid in the ignoble scheme, the North and South ward school districts and the Board of Control are abolished by the bill, which destroys the effectiveness of the popular majority, and will place the whole common school system of the city in the hands of twelve Radical school directors elected by a *minority* of our citizens.

These facts, although not amplified as fully as they might be, will show to our citizens the infamous means whereby the people of Harrisburg are to be deprived of the right to elect their own municipal and school officers; to levy, collect and disburse the city taxes, and, generally, to provide for their own welfare and safety. The Legislature surely will not commit so gross an outrage upon the majority of our citizens by passing the bill in question, at least not without making provision for taking the sense of the people upon it at a fair election. A professedly Republican Legislature should not pass an act so utterly anti-republican and destructive of the rights of the majority as would be, if enacted, the bill numbered 976, which is a secret concoction of Bergner, Wickersham, the Harrisburg Gas Company officials, and others, who are so unpopular in this city that they could not poll two score of respectable votes, we believe, for any public office.

A "Loyal" Epistle.

The following letter comes to us postmarked "Swatara Station." It is evidently the production of one of the more intelligent sort of Radicals, and for that reason we give it a place, without alteration of any kind:

> Editor of the
> Pat-riot and Dis-Union
> having seen an article in your paper (of the last week of Jan) headed "Take it back to ourselves" in which you say as much as how would the white man of north feel, if the "nigger" was to vote and he (The white man) not, I would say right If I was a rebel and would have been conquered I would willingly abide with the laws made for me by the Conqueror. And would think shame and disgrace to any one who sympathizes with me; "or has done so through the Rebellion")
> Yon—Rep—
> Loyalty
> I prefer the vote of a loyal negro to that of a Southern or Northern rebel

The writer has evidently given our article but a superficial perusal, because it was headed "Take it Home to Yourselves" instead of "Take it back to ourselves." We also think he has taken but a superficial view of his own nature when he says that as a conquered rebel he would willingly abide by the laws made for him by his conquerors. To believe him we would be forced to disbelieve human nature. "Loyalty" is no doubt honest in thinking that he would, but we would not. To willingly submit to laws made by his conquerors, would require him to believe in his own criminality as a rebel, because, unless he firmly believed himself to be a crime-stained rebel, he could not perceive the justice of laws made to punish him. If, as a rebel, he should admit his crime and accede to the justice of laws made to punish him, that would be both confession and contrition, and would "Loyalty" willingly submit to punishment after he had repented and resolved to do better? We believe he would not. We think he would look to his conquerors for some of that divine mercy which God has promised to the greatest sinners who repent.

Let "Loyalty" imagine himself, however, to have believed that a State had a right to secede from the Union, whenever one of its domestic institutions became imperiled by the advent to power in the Federal Government of a party whose candidates were elected on a platform of hostility to that domestic institution; let him suppose that he believed he had a right to stand upon the soil of his State to defend it against an Abolition invasion to overthrow that institution; that he was committing no treason; and that he was but doing his duty as a man and a patriot, (and unless he so believed he would not have been a good "rebel," nor would he have been a man after the hearts of his present leaders in "loyalty"—Edwin M. Stanton, Joseph Holt, John A. Logan, and others—who at the outset of the war took exactly that view of the case.) After imagining yourself into such a frame of mind, is it likely, Mr. "Loyalty," that you would, upon being conquered, willingly submit to laws made for your punishment, and "think shame and disgrace to any one who sympathized" with you? Oh, no, sir. You might submit, but not "willingly." You would doubtlessly submit passively and patiently, as the Southern people have been doing for nearly three years, but you would not "think shame and and disgrace" upon all who sympathized with you in your humiliation and punishment.

But, there is another point. The leaders who started the rebellion believed that their States had a right to secede under then existing provocations, and that their acts of secession and subsequent defence of their States against invasion were not treason under the Federal Constitution. In this belief they acted, prepared, however, if unsuccessful in arms, to suffer any consequences which the high courts of the Government might adjudge to them under existing laws provided for the punishment of treason. Since their defeat they have asked for fair trial under the Constitution against which, it is alleged by Radical leaders, they have committed treason, but their prayers have been persistently denied. For some inexplicable reason those who dominate over the Federal Government have failed to bring a single one of them to trial. There is no evidence to show that a single "rebel" has objected to being fairly tried under the organic law for his acts of secession and resistance. What the Southern people object to, and all they object to, is the passage of *ex post facto* laws—laws passed *after* the commission of the acts which they are designed to punish. These laws are in direct contravention of the Federal Constitution—which says "no *ex post facto* law shall be passed"—and they are grossly unjust because they punish the people *en masse*, without regard to guilt. They are leveled at States rather than at individuals who have held authority in them. They punish with equal severity the leader and the led; the general of the army and the unwilling private, and they entail upon guiltless posterity the same humiliating conditions and punishments that are now visited upon the leaders in secession and their followers.

These are the unusual punishments—inflicted through laws which Thaddeus Stevens says were passed "outside the Constitution"—to which "Loyalty" would have the Southern people "willingly abide." Now let him suppose himself to be one of the hundreds of thousands of "rebels" who were mere followers and not leaders in secession, and then ask himself if he would "willingly abide" by laws which had no existence when he fought against the Government; laws which the Constitution (the vital principle of the Government) says shall not be passed; laws which make no discrimination between him and those who enticed or forced him into secession; laws for which there is no precedent in the history of this or any other civilized nation; laws which destroy the very foundation principle of the Republic; laws which strike the original citizens of the States out of political and civil existence and seek to place them in perpetual vassalage to a low and semi-barbarous race, just released from the dark ignorance and bestiality of slavery; and, lastly, laws which will force his children and his children's children, to the latest generation, beneath the humiliating and degrading domination of negroes. Would Mr. "Loyalty," as a "rebel," willingly abide by all these? We think not? Like the Southern "rebels," we believe, he would say—Try us *under* and not *outside* the Constitution of the Government we fought to divide, and, if we should be adjudged guilty of treason, punish us with death or imprisonment, but do not destroy our States and consign our innocent children to the arrogant and tyrannical rule of ignorant and brutal negroes.

PARTY NECESSITY STRONGER THAN SELF-RESPECT.—Thomas Williams, one of the Rump House impeachment managers, on its passage, made the following declaration:

> "I have no doubt that any Cabinet minister who has a particle of self respect—and we can hardly suppose that any man would occupy so responsible an office without having that feeling—would decline to remain in the Cabinet after the President had signified to him that his presence was no longer needed."

He said, further, that he did not think the provisions of the bill would amount to much, because "whenever the President desired to rid himself of an offensive or disagreeable Cabinet minister, he would only need to signify his desire and the minister would retire, and a new appointment be made." Stanton, however, had not "a particle of self-respect," consequently he determined to remain, notwithstanding his presence was both offensive to the President and disastrous to the country, and in this infamous determination we now find this same Williams giving him aid and comfort. More than this, he has consented to act as a manager of the impeachment trial against the President because the latter desired to "rid himself of an offensive and disagreeable Cabinet minister"—a fellow devoid of "a particle of self-respect." Ah, Tom, where is your own "self-respect."

HOW THE RADICAL CONSPIRATORS SECURE POWER.—Hon. J. Y. Brown, a Democrat was elected to Congress from Kentucky by a majority of several thousand votes, but the Rump House denied him his seat because at the commencement of the war he wrote a newspaper article slightly in sympathy with secession. Still he never went one-half so far as John A. Logan, Joe Holt and Edwin M. Stanton. On the other hand Roderick R. Butler, a Radical, elected from Tennessee by a small majority of negro votes, although a prominent actor for several years in rebellion, has had the oath of office so modified by the Radicals as to enable him to take it and sit in the Rump. Mr. Brown had not done or said anything to prevent him from taking the oath, yet the Rump refused him the privilege of taking it. Butler had both said and done that which prevented him from taking the oath, and forthwith the Rump changes the oath so that his treason may not stand in his way. By these infamous acts the Rump conspirators secure two votes for their revolutionary and devilish plots against the peace and welfare of the country. How long will the people submit to such partisan mal-administration of a fragmentary body hanging merely upon the verge of the Constitution?

—The "Lost Cause"—the cause of the Union.

A LESSON FOR PENNSYLVANIA RADICALS.—In one of his lately published volumes, Mr. Motley relates the following bit of Spanish financial history:

> Philip II., of Spain, after complaining of the "grievous damages, discount and interest which have been forced upon us, and which at present obtain in the finances," and finding that the merchants and others refused to lend him any more money, because they already had in their hands the royal revenues "by means of the said pledges, certificates, and transfers," determined to regain his credit and put an end to "such unhallowed financiering practices which diverted the people from agricultural and mechanical pursuits into the immoral occupation of speculation," by repudiating. He canceled and annihilated "all the aforesaid interests and impositions," declared that all the mortgages revenues be paid into the Royal Treasury, and that all other payments were null and void. He was instantly relieved of all obligations. He found this policy charming, until a year later he desired again to become a borrower. He could find no one to buy his securities—they were ruled out of the markets of the world. He was actually forced to revoke his decree of repudiation and to do tardy justice to his creditors.

In Pennsylvania history we find a perfect parallel to King Phillip's policy. When the exigencies of the late war pressed upon the Government and State, the then dominant officials of the Commonwealth authorized what they called a State war loan, and to enable them to sell the bonds readily in the depressed market of the period they agreed to pay the interest upon the bonds in coin. Time passed on; the exigency ceased, and, finding that the bulk of the war loan was held by foreigners, the State officials—Gov. Curtin, Attorney General Meredith, State Treasurer Kemble and the Radical majority in the Legislature—bluntly repudiated the coin interest contract and refused to pay in anything but depreciated greenback currency. To the protests of the bondholders they have all since been deaf, except Mr. Kemble, who replies to the protests with jeers and sneers at the religious belief of the agent of those who have been defrauded.

So far the Spanish policy has been faithfully paralleled in Pennsylvania, and should another exigency ever occur, the result of that policy will also be paralleled by the ruling of Pennsylvania securities out of the markets of the world. It may be even necessary to revoke the repudiating act of the Radical officials. Of course many years may elapse before the State may again be forced to borrow, but ages will scarcely wipe out the ill effects of Radical repudiation and Mr. Kemble's insolence to those who helped the State out of its difficulties.

AN ATROCIOUS CONCEPTION OF JUDICIAL DUTY.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, aroused to anger by a rumor that Judge Chase may possibly insist upon a fair trial of the President, says: "He never had an opportunity to *serve his party* that he did not betray it." With such a narrow and despicable conception of the high functions of a judge of the Supreme Court ruling the leaders of the Radical party, what must be the destiny of a country legislated for and controlled by them? Of all persons in authority the members of that Court should be [illegible] Their aim should be to serve the country—not a political party. If Judge Chase, following the example of his many illustrious predecessors, has really divested himself of his former party predilections and is endeavoring to preserve the judicial ermine pure, his own party should be the first to hail the change with joy, instead of, as they are, denouncing him for refusing to tarnish his own name and fame by prostituting the highest judicial tribunal of the country to the basest political partisan purposes.

THE NEGRO BUREAU TO BE CONTINUED.—The Rump House, on the 19th, passed a bill to continue the Negro Bureau for another year after the 1st of July. So there goes another twelve million appropriation and from ten to twenty million from the sale of abandoned lands, and other "gobblings." Who dare say that the Southern nigs are not a blessed race? It costs them nothing for food; nothing for clothing; nothing for medicine and medical attendance; nothing for traveling to and fro; nothing to carry on lawsuits. And then they have nothing to do but attend political meetings and elections, as the "superior race;" to sit in conventions to make constitutions at from $10 to $20 a day; to run for governors, members of Congress, Assemblymen, mayors, aldermen, and a thousand minor offices, and generally to see to it that the "white trash" are kept at work making money to pay the taxes to keep the State machinery running.

The Rump makes a singular estimate of negro capabilities. Although the blacks are inferior to the whites in mental vigor and development, they are given supreme control in civil and political affairs; and although, as a race, the blacks are superior in physical strength and endurance, the burden of labor is put upon the whites, and the negroes are required to do nothing but live in idleness at the expense of the people.

But, then, the negroes of the South have been fashioned into Radical voting machines, and must be kept in complete repair to overcome majorities against Radicalism in the Northern States. This is why the Rump is so liberal with the money wrung from Northern mechanics and laborers by burdensome taxation.

—A "loil" ruffian at Pittsburg lately attempted to cut the tongue out of the mouth of a man for speaking favorably of the President. This is a still more effectual mode of silencing opposition to Rump usurpation than the usual means of gagging employed by the Radicals.

SENATOR BUCKALEW.—The Pittsburg *Republic* (Republican) prints the following deserved editorial tribute to the ability and worth of Pennsylvania's Democratic United States Senator:

> "It is with feelings of State pride, entirely unmixed with anything like partisanship, that we are led to make honorable mention of Hon Charles R. Buckalew, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. We regard him as one of the ablest men of that body. His speeches are characterized by clearness of logic, sound reasoning, forcible argument, and loftiness and purity of rhetoric. Although an uncompromising Democrat, he never fails to command the attention and respect of Republican members, for he never so far forgets himself in the heat of debate, as to indulge in intemperate and ill-timed remarks. It would be well for the country if both the great political parties would always select such men as their representatives in the councils of the nation."

Editorial News Items.

From the Daily of March 18.

—Mr. Deise, of Clinton county, deserves the thanks of every honest and honorable citizen of Harrisburg for his exposure, on Monday, of the rascally manner in which the Bergner-Wickersham bill was "snaked" into the House of Representatives under the title of the citizens' bill, by A. J. Herr, the mis-representative of this city and its interests. Mr. Deise stated that the sham bill had never been read in Committee and that it was only by going around the ball and asking members to agree to it that it was reported. Who did this may easily be inferred from the fact that Mr. Herr is the ostensible father or patron of the bill, and that it was through his opposition to Mr. Deise's motion to recommit the bill that the motion was defeated. Whilst remembering Mr. Deise with kindness for these exertions in their behalf, the citizens will not neglect to bear Mr. Herr in mind, but with detestation, for his arbitrary suppression of their bill and the substitution of the abomination above alluded to.

—A fellow named Washburn, of Indiana, has a bill before the Rump House to increase the judges of the Supreme Court to twelve, after Ben Wade comes in as President. Of course Ben would appoint such fellows as Underwood and Caritor, persons who are mere ignorant partisan tools, and thereby the "Court" would be so "reconstructed" as to faithfull echo Rump legislation. Europeans may well say that republican government is a failure in America, when Congress continues in session perpetually and performs no legislation except for party aggrandizement. For two years past not half a dozen general acts have been passed that were free from partisan bearings and not one intended to benefit the people.

—The Rump conspirators are circulating all sorts of ridiculous stories about armed resistance to their infamous and unlawful measures. Either their guilty consciences are troubling them or they are desirous of humbugging ignoramuses and fools into the belief that their villainous lives are in danger. At last, when by their lawlessness and [illegible] the people to rise in arms against them, (and that time seems not far distant,) they can rest assured that the military precautions which Stanton is taking will not save one of them from condign punishment.

—Ex-satrap Sickles having been ordered to prepare to stop loafing and stumping for Radicalism, and be in readiness to go to some post of military duty, the Rump managers of the impeachment infamy have ordered him to refuse to go to any point whence he cannot reach Washington City in twenty-four hours. They want him for a witness. The President should order him at once to Alaska, and if that shouldn't suit the scoundrels he ought to send the whole pack to—Halifax.

—The morning mongrel yesterday morning discovered "an unnoticed point in the supplement to the city charter." It does "not approve that section of this measure which seeks to tax owners of unimproved lots in front of which water and gas pipes are laid." It also finds that "care should be taken also that the gas monopoly is not successful in getting a *snake* through the legislature under cover of this supplement." If the "snakes" are struck out of the bill, there will be nothing left of it.

—The *Israelite*, one of the most influential of the Jewish organs, says: "While clad with the brief authority of department commander, Gen. Grant issued an order expelling the Jews from his department. We can neither work nor vote for a man who has thus abused his authority, who outraged a whole class of citizens, although many Jews, officers and privates, fought in the ranks and line."

—The second election for mayor of Portland was a draw—Rad, 2,694; Democratic, 2,563; independent, 267. Each party has gained over the election on the 2d instant, as follows: Rad gain, 290; Democratic gain, 321; independent gain, 88.

—Gen. Thomas has *not* "informed Grant that the rebels in Tennessee are effecting a strong organization intended to assume control of the State government," but says that persons (Radical scamps, of course) have so informed him.

—Gen. George W. Tew, Radical State Treasurer of Rhode Island, is a defaulter to the extent of $4,000. He used the public funds for his private purposes, just like many another "loil" fellow before him has done with impunity.

—The Rumpers propose to issue two hundred million dollars more to the national banks, thereby securing about twelve million dollars with which to buy votes.

—Gov. Geary has appointed Benjamin S. Bentiy, of Williamsport, as President Judge of the new Judicial district, Lycoming county. It is said he is "trooly loil."

—Two hundred Northern and Western men at present residing at New Orleans have published a card approving the official course of Gen. Hancock as commander there.

—The negro constitution of North Carolina is to be voted into operation (there is no fail now—if only one darkey shall vote for it it will become the law) on April 21st, 22d and 23d.

—The Philadelphia *Herald* says Forney's reporters are "worked like jackasses and paid from the same standpoint."

—Bradley, the Boston negro delegate to the Georgia black and tan convention, is a Radical candidate for State Senator.

—The Southern mongrel conventions are principally engaged in carousing by night and "raising the wind" by day.

—Thad Stevens demolished his dinner in the "high court of impeachment" last week.

—Ice floods have been prevalent in the western rivers during the past week.

—A bridge at Johnstown was swept away by an ice flood, the other day.

—Hereafter Southern States are to be "reconstructed on a minority vote.

—Stanton keeps a guard around him perpetually.

From the Daily of March 19.

—In order to vote either for or against the Southern negro constitutions every white man is required to swear to "accept the civil and political equality of all men," that is, he must swear to make the negro his equal in every respect. If he refuses to take the oath he can't vote, and if he takes it and should afterward, by word or act, make any distinction in favor of his own race, he will be liable to prosecution for perjury. In Alabama the whites staid away from the polls, and thereby defeated the "constitution," because the old "reconstruction" acts required that to carry it there must be cast a majority of the registered votes. Since then, however, another act, so called, has been passed, by which if only one-half, or one-fourth, or any other fraction of the registered voters, shall cast ballots, and a majority of those cast shall be in favor of the black crook Constitution it is to be considered as adopted by the whole people. This is the sort of republicanism put into practical operation in this country by the Radical leaders, who call themselves Republicans.

—Thousands of Northern men who went South at the close of the war to reside are emigrating to the western States in consequence of the dominance of the negroes. They say that they would rather live among a colony of pirates than surrounded by the lazy, thievish, bestial and barbarous blacks after they become fully aware of the freedom and power which the black crook conventions are giving them, under orders from the Washington Starchamber. Even at [illegible] Northern man there to avow sentiments inimical to negro supremacy. Some of these men declare that if matters go on as they have commenced, before five years the whole Southern region will be given over to lawlessness, anarchy, and crime of every description.

—During the winter of 1867, when the Radical party resolved to put itself upon a prohibitory liquor law basis throughout the Northern States, in order, if possible, to secure a little moral varnish for its many crimes, and to humbug into its ranks all the temperate and church-going people, the Rump Congress reconstructed itself into a prayer-meeting and temperance society, abolished its "hole in the wall," and did windwork enough (had it been honest and sincere) to have reformed a much more degraded and intemperate people than ours. The elections came, however, and upset all their plans—even in Maine and Massachusetts, the fountain-head of grand moral idea trickery. Forthwith "side-issues" fell into disrepute in the Rump halls, and the unclean things which arose from their debaucheries to set up elections on a "grand moral idea basis" returned to their wallow again. During the past winter the tricksters have reveled in the "House of Mirth" with an abandon and recklessness that shows what hypocrites they were when they made temperance speeches and led in prayer.

—Cannot the Associated Press change its method of doing business and appoint only red-hot Radicals as news agents at all the points throughout the country? Nothing else, it seems will satisfy the mongrel press. Both the Radical organs of this city have offered up lamentations because every associated press telegram is not violently colored with mongrelism, and yet one of the editors and proprietors of one of those organs is the Associated Press agent for this city. If this editorial agent desires less of partisan bias in Associated Press telegrams, let him resign, and then there will be fewer partisan telegrams sent *from* this city, at least. This will be one step toward a salutary reformation.

—John Hickman says the cowardly refusal of his Radical brethren to pass his negro suffrage amendment, after every one of them had declared the right of the negro to vote, will cost the party forty thousand votes next fall. He found them all agreeing as to the "right" of the thing but only thirteen would agree to the "policy" of it. This shows that the Radical leaders are first for policy and for principle and right afterwards, if at all.

—According to the Radical creed every man who does not "wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day" is not fit to be a candidate for any office—Federal, State, county or municipal. The citizens of Harrisburg will rebuke this shoddy aristocratical notion on Friday next, and prove that hearts as honest beat under tweed and fustian as ever did under satin and broadcloth, and that brains as intelligent think and plan beneath the wool "slouch" as within the shiny "castors" of those who owe their wealth to "dumb luck" or a past generation.

—A lot of drunken negroes of Georgetown had a carousal, a few nights ago, the noise of which reached Stanton in his fortress and he became terribly alarmed. Visions of rebels and bushwhackers floated before his mind's eye, and in hot haste a messenger was despatched to army headquarters for troops. They were soon on hand, and additional guards were stationed in every available nook and corner, inside and outside the building. Since those precautions he rests better, disturbed only, probably, by thoughts of the skeletons of Andersonville and Belle Isle.

—Broomall, a Radical Rumper from this State, has struck a vein of notoriety which he probably imagines is fame—but it isn't. He yesterday re-introduced his bill to force negro suffrage upon every State in the Union, and to make the exclusion of negroes from the right to vote a misdemeanor, punishable by not exceeding $5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment. We wonder if Broomy has calculated the cost in blood and treasure of enforcing the execution of such an unjust, arbitrary and revolutionary measure?

—During the imprisonment of the editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* for "contempt" of a little Radical court of that city, his wife, Mrs. Fanny B. Galloway, attended to the editorial management, and she evinced a spirit that showed the utter uselessness of such Radical tactics as a means of crushing out the paper.

—The tendency of all the acts of the Radical leaders is to usurp all State powers and to combine them in the Federal Government, and then to usurp all the powers and functions of the Federal Government and combine them in a Rump Congress. This is Radicalism in a nutshell.

—The Rads are using every persuasive to induce Ben Wade to resign, so as to get Colfax into the White House. They are afraid Ben may take the bit in his teeth if made President by the revolution.

—It is said that Justices Chase, Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Davis and Field, of the Supreme Court, are of the opinion that the "Reconstruction" acts are unconstitutional, and that Justices Swayne and Miller, in part, sustain the acts.

—The Radical organs of this city both advocate the Herr-Bergner-Wickersham negro suffrage "reconstruction" bill for this city, but neither of them has published a single section of it to show their readers the true character of the bill.

—The Pittsburg *Advocate* says: "Mr. Wade, when made President, will send Wendell Phillips to Hayti." It is to be hoped that he may send the rest of the mischief-making scamps to still warmer and blacker places.

—The Starchamber conspirators are very anxious for the President to resign, so as to relieve them of the alternative of backing water or damning themselves before the people. He will do nothing of the kind.

—Since the Southern darkies discovered that their "colored brethren" in Liberia can take to themselves as many wives as they please, there has arisen a strong disposition among them to emigrate thither.

—A passenger train was blown off the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, near White river bridge, on the 17th, and nearly all the passengers were injured.

—Ever since Chief Justice Chase exposed the ignorance and disregard of law manifested by the Rump Senate, the Radical press have been most maliciously snapping at his heels.

—It is said that Gen. Hancock will be assigned to the command of the new military district of the Atlantic, and that General McDowell will be sent to New Orleans.

—It is stated that Secretary Seward will soon resign and that Charles Francis Adams will be appointed to succeed him.

—The mongrels "smell mischief" in every act of the President—no matter how trivial. "A guilty conscience needs no accuser."

—David Wilmot, once a prominent actor in the Abolition party, died at Towanda, Bradford county, on the 16th inst.

—Northern men who go South cannot vote or become citizens until they take an oath to accept the civil and political equality of the negroes with themselves.

—Ex-Attorney General Speed sped to Washington, the other day, to consult Ben Wade about getting his old place back again.

—John P. Glass, Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1867, died at Pittsburg on the 15th inst.

—Hon. Asa Packer has been chosen President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

—There were 140 persons on the exploded steamer Magnolia, 80 of whom are lost.

—Judge Reese is the Conservative candidate for governor of Georgia.

From the Daily of March 20.

—In his speech on Wednesday, supporting his bill to enforce negro suffrage in all the States, John M. Broomall, Radical, declared, in answer to a question by Judge Woodward, that since 1838 (when the present Constitution with the word white in it was adopted) "Pennsylvania had not a republican form of government." Judge Woodward then exposed Broomall's ignorance by showing that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided that, under the Constitution of 1790, the word freemen meant white freemen, and that the introduction of the word "white" into the Constitution of 1837 did not alter or affect the Constitution one particle. Bill Kelley and Thad Stevens thereupon hastily rushed to Broomy's rescue, but they signally failed in upsetting the solid legal facts brought forward by the Judge. They abused the judges; vented such nonsense and falsehoods as that "no man in Pennsylvania entertained any doubt of the right of all races to vote;" endeavored to make it appear that because a few negroes were allowed to vote, that the decisions of a couple of isolated election boards were of more validity than a decision of the Supreme Court; and wound up with the usual vapid stuff about the equality of races. When Radical demagogues come to measure lances with such legal giants as Judge Woodward, they shrink up into pigmies.

—The so-called "loil" men of East Tennessee are carrying on the most outrageous persecutions against all people who were identified with secession. They are following the example of the brute Brownlow, by bringing suits for imaginary damages against every so-called rebel who has any property, and the courts, being mere party machines, whose judges are ignorant and malignant and whose juries are composed of white trash and negroes, grant them whatever damages they claim. In more than a score of instances the Methodist clergy, of the Southern branch of the Church, have been forced to suspend their ministrations and leave the country. So infamous and numerous have these persecutions become that human nature cannot longer brook them. The self-styled "loyalists" seem determined to despoil the rebels of every particle of property they possess and then to drive their impoverished victims from the State. Could the Northern people witness the acts of these cormorants they would curse the very name of "Southern loyalist."

—During a debate in the House on Tuesday Mr. Nicholson declared that at the end of the next fiscal year there would be a deficit of $384,000 in the State Treasury. The present balance in the Treasury is $1,741,000 and the estimated receipts for the ensuing year are $5,405,000, from which four hundred thousand dollars in net earnings and three hundred and fifty thousand in personal property tax are to be dropped, thus reducing the total revenue to $[illegible]. The expenses he estimated at $4,127,000 in the appropriation bill, $1,867,000 for interest, and for pensions, two new judicial districts, (providing places for "loil" judges,) deficiency to soldiers' orphans, military expenses, &c., enough to run the total up to $6,860,000. Mr. Nicholson is a Radical, but whether an honest one, or only a timid one—fearful that such gross extravagance may damage his party—we do not know. Let us charitably suppose him to be an anomaly—an honest Radical.

—The Philadelphia *Post*, Radical, says that if Grant shall continue to swallow negro suffrage and equality as he commenced, he will do, but "Curtin will not do—let that be expressly understood." It declares, also, that the man who is to be nominated must be a statesman, and "he must stand upon a Republican platform very different from the tricky non-committal resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Convention. If the Chicago Convention should dare to nominate a hesitating, doubting man like Ex-Gov. Curtin for the Vice Presidency, and should dare to ignore impartial suffrage in the platform, we doubt if even Grant's popularity would secure a Republican victory." The *Post* does not seem to have learned its Radical lesson very well, which is—humbug now for victory; negro suffrage and whatever else we want afterwards.

—Van Wyck's report on Whisky frauds was made without the knowledge or consent of the Committee on Retrenchment, of which he is a member. The fellow thought to make a little capital for himself without authority, but his report has only directed attention to testimony taken by the Impeachment committee which shows that Commissioner Rollins (Radical) and the Rump Senate are alone responsible for these frauds.

—Judge Black has said that he would as soon think of advising the President to lay his head upon the block as to advise him to resign, and he believed the President would be as likely to follow the one advice as the other. This settles a Radical falsehood which the conspirators would give fifty millions of public money to have constructed into a fact.

—The Radicals of Reading, having lost control of the city at the last election, are, like those of this city, trying to get a bill passed by the Legislature, so as to get back the control of municipal affairs on a minority vote. Do the mongrels ever reflect that these nefarious schemes may eventually return to plague the inventors.

From the Daily of March 20.

—The Democracy of New Hampshire gained eight hundred votes and twenty-four members of the Legislature. Had it not been for Radical frauds they would have swept everything. The selectmen throughout the State were generally Radicals, hence every Radical voter was registered without question, whilst every Democrat was submitted to the most rigid examination, and many were rejected upon the most trivial pretexts. In hundreds of instances Radicals who had left the State permanently returned and voted—their names having been left upon the lists for that purpose. In Portsmouth three hundred more votes were polled than the city is entitled to, and from one ward fifty-four more were returned than were polled. In South New Market Radicals voted who had lived out of the State for six and eight years. The vote of the State shows a ratio of 1 to 4½ of population, whereas the general ratio in other States is 1 to 7. This shows that "colonization" carried the election for the Rads. This will not avail them, however, next fall.

—An "ekal rights" darkey of New Orleans, "Alderman" Joubert, has just brought suit for [illegible] damages against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges. The junior Gumbo must have an extraordinary skull full of brains if it can hold ten thousand dollars worth of knowledge. Brains of such a valuable character should be furbished up, and therefore we would advise the officers of the institution to take the colored sprig in—upon payment to them of ten thousand dollars, which is the estimated valuation which the daddy puts upon the young one's "eddication."

—After Thad Stevens' the negro suffrage propagandist, passes away, no "chick nor child" of his (so far as the law wots of) will remain to inherit a share of the patrimony of evils which he is gathering together. His name will die with him. His blood will not flow in the veins of a single representative of future generations. Bound to posterity therefore, by no ties of blood or affection, he cannot be expected to care about the welfare of the children of his cotemporaries. On the contrary, may he not—malignant as he is known to be—feel inclined to wreak vengeance for his own impotence upon the descendants of those to whom Nature has been more beneficent?

—Ben Wade lately said to a Radical correspondent: "I opposed Mr. Lincoln's course in pocketing our Reconstruction bill and setting up a reconstruction policy of his own. In this I opposed my party then. I did feel much opposed to that, and I said so. That splendid fellow, Winter Davis, and I published a paper about it. I've never taken back one word of that paper, and I stand by it now." Here is a clear confession that the Radical party have [illegible] the principles they once professed, and that if Abraham Lincoln were now President he would be undergoing impeachment for attempting to restore the Union.

—There is in circulation, of greenbacks, $350,000,000, of fractional currency, $30,000,000, and of national bank notes about $300,000,000—a total of nearly $700,000,000, and yet there are persons who desire to add more rag currency to this immense volume. Such addition would add to the value of gold and gold interest bearing bonds, but what would a rag dollar be worth to the laboring masses, who are paid in nothing else? will the Radical "statesmen," who oppose contraction of the currency and advocate the issue of more greenbacks or national bank notes, answer this to the working people?

—The morning mongrel organ says: "It has been resolved upon by the majority in Congress to divide Texas into three States." Of course to a majority (secured by fraud) acting "outside the Constitution," it matters not that the Constitution declares "No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of the Legislature thereof.

—The tendency of "reconstruction" on a negro suffrage basis, and of impeachment for partisan purposes merely, is to unsettle business and create distrust, if not anarchy; hence general repudiation of the public indebtedness will surely follow in the train of these disastrous party measures.

—The Rumpers are doing nothing upon the tax and finance questions. They seem to have concentrated every thought and energy in the impeachment scheme, by which their own functions and powers will be augmented, if successful. The country may go to the dogs for all they care.

—The Radical conspirators have spent three years of peace in trying to put the negro up as a ladder for themselves, but have only succeeded in bringing disaster upon the country and defeat to themselves wherever fair elections have been held.

—The Portland, Maine, people failing at two elections to choose a mayor, the Radical city council helped them out of the difficulty, on the 19th, by selecting the Radical candidate who failed to get votes enough on the popular ballot.

—The Philadelphia *Post* (Radical) says "Grant finds himself at the head of a party without ever having served in its ranks."

—The hands in Senator Sprague's cotton mill at Baltic, Connecticut, (the largest in the United States,) have struck for higher wages.

From the Daily of March 23.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* (Radical) is strongly opposed to Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President. It believes that in all important measures he "would be as uncertain as the winds." This may be, but we do not see wherein Thad Stevens is "made of better stuff," his "Thank God" to the assertion notwithstanding. Bitter—yes, savage—stuff he is, but who wants aloes, hops, absinthe, rue, gall and wormwood for his constant diet? Even a little oatmeal gruel would be a pleasant relief from such bitter (not better) stuff. Hence oatmeal gruel would prove a better dish for the popular palate, in the present attenuated and debilitated condition of the party of "grand moral ideas" than anything else we can think of.

—"The Republican vote, on account of the intensely disagreeable weather, being unusually small," says the morning mongrel. "All the wealth, talent and respectability" couldn't think of soiling its kid gloves and patent leathers, hence it resigned itself to an overwhelming defeat by the "great unwashed." This is not highly patriotic, nor exactly in accordance with its boasts to do, to dare and to suffer in a sanguinary contest to uphold the revolutionary Rump. Men who are afraid of a little soft snow and softer mud, are not likely to become enamored of hard bullets and harder fare.

—Forney's *Press* of Saturday says: "At the city election to-day Harrisburg, as usual, went Democratic. The day was very stormy, and the vote cast was small." The vote cast was not small—it was 321 heavier than one year ago. The following is the poll: 1867, Democratic, 1,141; Radical, 916—Democratic majority, 225; 1868, Democratic, 1,412; Radical, 966—Democratic majority, 446. The Democratic gain is, therefore, 221 on the spring of 1867. The gain over last fall is 262. The auditor's vote this spring shows an average majority of 453. Will the *Press* make the correction?

—Thad. Stevens' whole life has been spent in bitter warfare against established institutions. What he could not prostitute to base partisan purposes he has struggled to tear down. Everything that he has originated or assisted to build up bears so strongly the partisan stamp that whatever of good may exist is covered up and lost.

—Among the hundreds of office beggars who are besieging Ben Wade, in anticipation of his revolutionary elevation, is a "colored citizen," who wants to be Chief Cook in the Kitchen Department of the White House. He was too late, however, as it is generally understood that Forney has secured the refusal of the place.

—Some of the Rads are figuring up the best method of excluding the Southern negro delegations from the Chicago convention, and of organizing them in a sort of outside—"shine yer boots, sah"—arrangement like the "soldiers' and sailors'" affair.

—The agent of the Associated Press in [illegible] ties on Friday night. We can find no dispatch in the newspapers, east or west, in regard to the Harrisburg city election. Had there been a Radical victory would he have been silent?

—The postmaster at Johnstown is a delegate to the Chicago Radical Convention.

—The Pittsburg *Advocate* thinks Brick Pomeroy is in the pay of the Radicals.

—Stanton pretends to be afraid of kidnappers.

From the Daily of March 24.

—Says the New York *Tribune*, in regard to the defeat of the Hickman amendments—"Such timidity and treachery as the Pennsylvania Legislature has shown disgusts and discourages our Radical voters. * What kind of a platform are we likely to get, if men like the twenty-eight Republican repudiators in Harrisburg are sent to the Chicago Convention? Nine-tenths of the Republicans believe in impartial suffrage, and are resolved to carry it through. * We cannot give the ignorant millions of freedmen in the rebel States the ballot, and at the same time refuse it to the North. If we attempt such jugglery, we shall find out that we have not cheated the negro, but ourselves." Good and true; and if the "philosopher" will turn to the Pennsylvania platform of the "narrow minded blockheads" he will find an equal amount of timidity and double-dealing. The truth of the matter is that the Pennsylvania Radical leaders are on their backs and haven't stamina enough to make any declaration that is not susceptible of as many meanings as they have faces and fears.

—Says a local Radical organ: "The Supreme Court is of course looked to to help Johnson in his nullification. There must be an end of this one-sided game; and Congress has not hesitated to apply the remedy." In other words the Supreme Court (five out of whose eight judges are Republicans of Mr. Lincoln's appointment) will be bound by a conscientious regard for the sacredness of the Federal Constitution to declare against the constitutionality of the "Reconstruction" and tenure of office acts; hence the Rump Congress must shackle it, and hence the attempt made to do so, last week, with another unconstitutional act (tacked to a revenue bill) which undertakes to deprive the Court of authority to entertain any cases arising under those acts. Yes, there must be an end of the Supreme Court, or there will be an end of the Radical party. The two are as antagonistic to each other in principle as water and fire—law on the one hand and lawlessness on the other.

—The evening mongrel is savagely disgusted at the result of last Friday and says "the spring elections ought to be abolished," and the local officers should be elected in October, "when everybody turns his attention to politics." For this very reason the spring elections should not be abolished. The less of politics and the more of individual merit and fitness control in the selection of local officials the better for cities, boroughs and townships. These officers were made elective in the spring for the very purpose of avoiding, as much as possible, the political whirlpool, and no fair or decent men desires a change.

—Wilson, Radical, of Iowa, confessed in the Rump House on Saturday that his amendment to the Supreme Court bill was intended to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the M'Ardle case. So successful have the Radical conspirators uniformly been in all their partisan schemes that they now have no hesitancy and no shame in avowing the ignoble means adopted by them to uphold their unlawful and unhallowed partisan plans. Shame has fled from them and they stand forth with the brazen front of the most callous and case-hardened rascality.

—The evening mongrel says: "Pass that bill, [the Bergner-Wickersham bill,] gentlemen of the Legislature, and we will insure you a Republican victory in the city." As the Democracy polled a majority of 410 for City Treasurer and an average majority of 453 for the city Auditors, on Friday last, how does the mongrel organ propose to secure a mongrel victory? Is it by redistricting the city and throwing the majority of Democrats into a minority of large wards and giving such wards a less council and school representation than the small Radical wards, or is it by making voters of the negroes?

—Stanton and Grant are concentrating troops at Washington City. This is almost a confession that the conspirators have already determined upon their verdict in the impeachment infamy. As they well know that the country is not with them in that outrageous scheme, these troops are evidently intended to overawe the people and keep down any manifestations of discontent upon the assumption of supreme power in all branches of the Government by the despicable Rump conspirators.

—A Radical named Drake, of the Rump Senate, desires to have the impeachment rules so amended as to require everybody to address Judge Chase as "Mr. President" instead of "Mr Chief Justice." The design evidently is to prevent any of the less unscrupulous conspirators from getting the notion into their heads that the Senate is a court of impeachment and therefore bound to act with the fairness and conscientiousness of a court.

—Baker, the New Orleans Street Commissioner who was recently removed by Hancock and reinstated by Grant, has taken the oath of office as a register of voters after having aided the Confederacy by the manufacture of munitions of war, and also with having sworn that he was a British subject to escape United States conscription when he was in fact a naturalized citizen.

—The Rump conspirators are fearful that Chief Justice Chase is disposed to insist upon a fair trial of the President, or, at least, to insist upon a tolerably decent respect for the outward forms of the law. They have accordingly set their chief hound at his heels, and the obedient creature is filling his "two papers—both daily" with his howls.

—M'Adam, a Tennessee negro, who was recently pardoned out of the State prison, to which he had been sentenced for committing a rape upon his mother-in-law, is raising a company of negro militia, having been commissioned captain for that purpose by the "loyal," "reconstructed," Radical State authorities.

—The impeachment managers had their photographs taken on Saturday. An immense number of copies are to be printed for sale—the proceeds to go to paying the expenses of the coming campaign. The "picter" would serve admirably to ornament a rogues' gallery.

—The Radical State convention of South Carolina has nominated a negro named Cordozo, for Secretary of State, and selected a delegation to the Chicago National convention, one-half of which is composed of darkies.

—Almost everywhere in this State where party lines were drawn the Democracy have carried the municipal and township elections.

—For the first time in twelve years the Democracy carried Lebanon on Friday last—electing their burgess by 32 majority, a gain of 73.

—Wilkesbarre went Democratic, on Friday last, with an increased majority of 69 since last fall. Both wards are now Democratic.

—A fire at Bennehoff Run, on Sunday, destroyed 8,100 barrels of petroleum.

—Snow fell at Boston to the depth of one foot on Saturday.

The nominations made at Harrisburg, by the Democratic Convention, gives general satisfaction. The nominees are both young men, in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, of excellent reputation, and superior qualifications. We place their names at the head of our columns with more than ordinary pleasure, and feel certain of success for them in October next.—*Jeffersonian.*

A clergyman said he addressed his congregation of ladies and gentlemen, as brethren, because the "brethren" embraced the ladies.

City Election!

Radicalism Defeated at all Points!

Harrisburg Democratic to the Core

The Treasurer, Auditors and all the Ward Tickets Carried!

The Largest Majority Ever Polled in Harrisburg!

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

446!

Gain 262 over last Fall.

The following is the result of the election in the City of Harrisburg yesterday for City Treasurer and Auditors:

CITY TREASURER.

	Weaver, D.	Muench, R.	Maj.
1st ward,	237	89	148
2d "	249	147	102
3d "	234	197	37
4th "	247	171	76
5th "	153	147	6
6th "	293	216	77
Totals	1412	966	446

CITY AUDITORS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Totals.
Forster, D,	234	254	257	252	154	282	1423
Bay, D,	226	233	258	253	140	283	1421
McNiff, D,	234	243	250	247	138	274	1478
Shattuck, R,	90	143	177	171	149	221	957
Dunn, R,	100	143	178	170	147	217	955
Jennings, R,	95	142	177	171	149	218	952

Average majority, 465

The following are the results in the several wards:

FIRST WARD.

S. Council—	R Hoagland, D,	228	
	C E Janse, R,	95	133
C. Council—	T A Hamilton, D, 2 yrs,	235	
	D Crawford, R, 2 yrs,	89	146
	David Simons, D, 1 yr,	239	
	W H Waggoner, R, 1 yr,	91	140
S. Directors—	Ambrose Taylor, D,	213	
	Edward Fry, R,	88	154
Assessor—	Jos Hogentogler, D,	234	
	J Peter Miller, R,	87	147
Judge—	S B Martin, D,	233	
	Geo. Hynicka, R,	91	142
Inspector—	Wm H Cleckner, D,	227	
	J J Zimmerman, R,	91	
Constable—	Peter Wenrich, Jr, D,	227	227

SECOND WARD.

C. Council—	W O Hickok, D,	263	
	David Mumma, R,	135	128
S. Director—	F A Boehmer, D,	258	
	E S German, R,	147	111
Assessor—	Philip Linn, D,	264	
	J B Felty, R,	131	135
Judge—	J M Colestock, D,	260	
	Elbridge M'Conkey, R,	135	125
Inspector—	Dr A Patterson, D,	258	
Constable—	George E De Beck, D,	237	
	Thomas B Maines, R,	146	
	W Woodward, Ind,	10	81

THIRD WARD.

S. Council—	A B Hamilton, D,	266	
	T D Greenawalt, R,	175	91
C. Council—	J Fitzgerald, D,	273	
	John L Speel, R,	166	100
S. Director—	T J Osler, D,	241	
	J Wollower, R,	203	38
Assessor—	G J Shoemaker, D,	265	
	Daniel Barr, R,	181	84
Judge—	F P Haehnlen, D,	274	
	Wm P Hughes, R,	170	104
Inspector—	J A Gembe, D,	253	
	J Hoffman, R,	187	
Constable—	Sol Snyder, D,	261	
	G N Shultz, R,	184	78

FOURTH WARD.

C. Council—	Michael Hair, D,	230	
	H M Koller, R	191	39
S. Director—	W DeWitt, D,	254	
	C A Boas, R,	181	70
Assessor—	J D Kinnoard, D,	253	
	John Cunkle, R,	180	73
Judge—	J D Seidle, D,	244	
	D P Stockton, R,	192	54
Inspector—	W J Lawrence, D,	249	
	A B M'Fadden, R,	181	
Constable—	Mark Snyder, D,	2[illegible]0	
	B. Campbell, I,	104	16

FIFTH WARD.

C. Council—	Henry Walters, D,	166	
	W H H Sieg, R,	131	35
S Directors—	D A S Eyster, R, 3 yrs	152	
	R O'Donnell, D, 3 yrs	147	5
	A P Erb, R, 1 yr	160	
	J A Gramm, D, 1 yr	140	20
Assessor—	M B Montgomery, D,	152	
	Eli Hollinger, R,	150	2
Judge—	J Burkhart, D,	162	
	Levi Weaver, R,	136	26
Inspector—	T G Thomas, D,	151	
	J Strominger, R,	147	
Constable—	John Swiler, D,	155	155

SIXTH WARD.

C. Council—	Wm M'Fadden, D,	320	
	Isaac T Stroh, R,	183	137
S. Director—	M B Black, D, 3 yrs,	302	
	Benj Stroh, R, 3 yrs,	207	95
	David Maeyer, D, 2 yrs,	307	
	Wm S Shaffer, R, 2 yrs,	201	106
Assessor—	George Powell, D,	267	
	C S Beard, R,	242	25
Judge—	A J Hummelbaugh, D,	279	
	Robert C Porter, R,	224	55
Inspector—	Sam'l Gallagher, D,	277	
	J R Miller, R,	215	
Constable—	Henry Radabaugh, D,	298	
	S W Freeburn, R,	195	103

Our Nominees.—We place at our mast head to-day the names of the Democratic nominees for Auditor General and Surveyor General. Two more honorable, upright, intelligent men could not have been chosen, had the convention which placed them in nomination labored for months. Mr. Boyle is a citizen of Fayette county, has served several terms in the Legislature, and his honest, frank manners, his fearless straight-forward course, gained for him the heartiest approval from his political friends, and commanded the respect and admiration even of his bitterest opponents. He is a sterling Democrat, and besides one of the most popular young men in the Western part of the State. Although not personally acquainted with Col. Ent, yet those who do know him, tell us that he is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, a whole-souled, genial, honorable man. His reputation as a soldier is one that almost any one might envy, and his political consistency, his straight-out, uncompromising Democracy, will recommend him to the hearty support of every admirer of the great principles underlying our republican form of government.—*Bellfonte Watchman.*

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—*Important Decision by Judge McCandless.*—It has long been a question when the year expires during which parties can apply for the benefit of the bankrupt law without paying fifty per cent. of the claims. This question has been definitely settled by the following circular from the Clerk of the District Court for Western Pennsylvania:

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PA., March 4th, 1868.

SIR—I am directed by the Judge to inform you that upon the question raised before him as to when the year mentioned in the 33d section of the act expires, he has decided that it expires on the 1st day of June next; after that date, the 50 per cent. clause be comes operative. Very respectfully,
S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

All persons, therefore, desiring to apply for the benefits of the act, must do so before June 1st, 1868, for after that date they must pay at least fifty per cent on their debts before they can be discharged.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society was held at the rooms of the Society, in this city, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, President, in the chair. The following members were present:

Messrs. A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg; James A. M'Crea, Philadelphia; George Blight, Germantown; A. B. Cummings, Philadelphia; Adrian Cornell, Newtown, Bucks county; William H. Holstein, Bridgeport, Montgomery county; George W. Brown, M. D., Port Carbon; Joseph Sigman, Easton; Daniel O. Gehr, Chambersburg; N. Willard Russell, Brile Valley, Erie county; George Ebey, Millwood, Westmoreland county; John Murdoch, Jr., Pittsburg; Jacob R. Eby, B. G. Peters, John H. Ziegler, Harrisburg; Thomas P. Knox, Norristown; A. Brower Longaker, Secretary, Norristown; John B. Rutherford, Treasurer, Harrisburg; Lucnes Rogers, Librarian, Smethport, M'Kean county; L. D. Gilbert, Corresponding Secretary, Harrisburg.

The President stated that the resolution relative to the appropriation by the Legislature for the trial of implements, had been reported favorably by the Senate committee, providing an appropriation of $4,000. This trial is regarded as one of the greatest importance in an agricultural point of view, and the members present expressed much in securing the necessary appropriation. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of gentlemen from any part of the State to conduct the trial, in the event of the appropriation being made.

Propositions for the location of the next exhibition were laid before the committee from Erie, Pittsburg, Pottsville, Harrisburg and Norristown; and the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five to select the location; and an additional committee to make all the necessary preparations and arrangements for the fair. The time for holding the exhibition was fixed at a former meeting, upon the 29th and 30th days of September, and the 1st and 2d days of October next.

Upon motion, John B. Rutherford was unanimously elected Treasurer, and A. Brower Longaker Secretary, for the term of another year.

A variety of interesting subjects relative to agriculture were discussed, and much interest manifested in the success of the Society.

Several gentlemen on the way to this meeting were prevented reaching Harrisburg by the high water, on some of the railroad routes.

THE PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.—Yesterday, the seventh day of the session, the Conference room was crowded at an early hour, in anticipation that the question of the division of the Conference would be brought forward, in which they were disappointed. The Committee on Lay delegations presented their report, as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred a communication from certain laymen of New York and elsewhere, on the subject of lay representation, having given attention to the subject respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we favor the introduction of Lay Delegations into the General Conference whenever that body shall be fully satisfied that a majority of our laity desire it, And should the General Conference, at its mind of the church, then in that case we request the said General Conference to refer the question to the vote of the Annual Conferences, and to the male membership of the church."

A motion was made to adopt the report, and on the adoption considerable discussion arose. Rev. James Cunningham spoke against the adoption of the report, and, to a considerable degree, opposed the general question of Lay delegation, styling it a sugar-coated preparation, seemingly intended to cover up the great principle; but the adoption of this resolution would commit the Conference to the adoption of the question of Lay delegation. The report was adopted by a large majority.

Rev. Mr. Mullin called up the memorial to the General Conference, referring to the change of appointments, the three years' rule and the power of the Bishop and his council in making the appointments. Mr. Mullin, being entitled to the floor, spoke in support of the resolution:

"I believe the subject to be one of vital importance to our Methodism. I present what I believe to be the principle of the rule of appointment—the preacher is not to seek his people, and the people are not to seek their preacher. I believe this is the only plan by which the itinerancy can be preserved. Some say the practice does not conform to that rule; then, sir, make the book to conform to the practice. If this Conference regard the practice as preferable to the old rule of the book, then let us have a change of the discipline. I can conceive of only one class that can oppose that paper, and that a class who desire to have a monopoly of the best appointments. I, sir, for one, could never consent to ask a people to receive me. I think, sir, the present practice is a cancer upon the system, and ruinous in its tendency. I think sir, it would do us good to have the General Conference iterate the plan of the church in this regard."

Rev. Wm. Cooper took the floor in opposition to the resolution:

"He thought we had already gone to far to go back. I am now amongst the fathers in the Conference, and I never knew a time when there was not petitioning. Our people always have. I think there ought to be some governing rule. The people best know their circumstances, and they ought to represent their wants to the Bishop. There ought to be some rule governing the action. The whole thing is at loose ends, and I think the General Conference ought to sanction the male members meeting to make up the sentiment of the church and present it properly and not have merely the sentiment of half a dozen unauthorized men. And then the committee ought to say to the minister what they propose saying to the bishop and elders. And then the minister ought to have the privilege of saying he should prefer this or that appointment. His manhood requires it. Circumstances are such in individual cases that they should be represented. Let them say to the bishop, elders and people what they think need be explained.

"There are such things as bargaining that ought to be 'knocked in the head.'" He continued his remarks at length, and with general interest to the Conference and audience. He was followed in his remarks by Rev. J. W. Jackson and Dr. Nadal, the latter of whom affirmed that the principle announced was the law in the church. He held that the law of the church was that the Bishop had final authority in the church."

After considerable debate, which was participated in by Revs. Crouch, Gray, Miller, Cooke and Combe, the hour of ten o'clock the following day was fixed upon as the time to receive the report of the Steward. After transacting some further business, the Conference adjourned at half-past twelve, with benediction.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Mr. Speer takes the liberty of requesting physicians to institute an examination of the merits of his Port Grape Wine. The wine is the pure juice of the Port grape, cultivated by him for the purpose, and is now successfully used and prescribed by the physicians in the large cities, who have fully tested it, and who regard it as peculiarly adapted to their mode of practice.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.—The following resolutions, which were signed by G. D. Carrow, W. Cooper and T. Quigley, were submitted to the Conference and their consideration made the special order for Friday:

Resolved, That the ensuing General Conference be and hereby is requested to enact and insert in the discipline a rule constituting the Quarterly Conference, the organ through which any circuit or station desiring to express its wishes regarding its own pastoral supply may convey that expression, and that the majority of the members of a Quarterly Conference present and voting shall be understood to represent the desires of a circuit or station in the premises.

Resolved, That the General Conference, through the Committee on the Episcopacy, be and are hereby requested to inquire of the Bishops whether they have in any case allowed themselves to give an express or implied promise to make a desired appointment *previous* to the session of the Annual Conference, and without opportunity for consultation with the presiding elders; and whether they have or have not given such pledges, that the reverend body aforesaid enact and insert a rule in the discipline, a rule prohibiting any such act of committal prior to the assembling of the Presiding Elders, and the communication of such wishes as the churches and pastors may desire to make.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS.

Dr. Lamonte's Corrolla will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or hair on bald heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cts Address, REEVES & CO., Nassau street, New York.
jy15-wly.

THE HEALING POOL.

Howard Association Reports, for YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, J. SKILLIAN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
jan30-daw3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, will send (free of charge to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, New York

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar street, N. Y.
my18 ly.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

In from 10 to 48 hours,
Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barbers' Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like magic.
Price 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents.
Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all Druggists.
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THE reason why MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS cures so many different diseases, is because it is the *best remedy* for a deranged stomach, or Dyspepsia, now known, and because it invigorates the entire system, strengthens the nervous fibres, elevates the standard of all the vital forces, and sustains a most healthful tone of the entire human organism. Medicine that will do this, will cure any disease, for the simple reason that nature will do the rest.

We guarantee, that no woman or child however pale and emaciated, can use these Bitters regularly for twenty-one days, without the return of rosy cheeks and fair complexion characteristic of good health.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors, LANCASTER, PA., and CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
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Ladies, Take Particular Notice!

THE REAL VELPAU FEMALE PILLS.

[WARRANTED FRENCH.]

These Pills, so celebrated many years ago in Paris, for the relief of female irregularities, and afterwards so notorious for their criminal employment in the practice of abortion, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a physician in Paris of great wealth and strict conscientious principles, and has withheld them from general use, lest they should be employed for unlawful purposes. In overcoming female obstructions they seem to be truly omnipotent, bursting open the flood gates from whatever cause may have stopped them; but they are offered to the public only for legitimate uses, and all agents are forbidden to sell them when it is understood that the object is unlawful.

Sold by D. W. Gross & Co., E. F. Kunkle, C. K. Keller, J. M. Bomgardner and S. A. Kunkle, Harrisburg.

E. T. F. Dean, Wholesale Agent, No 2 Jones Row Harrisburg, Pa.

Ladies can procure a box, sealed from the eyes of the curious, by enclosing one dollar and six postage stamps to M. W. MACOMBER, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, at Albany, N. Y., or to the above agents.
1y23-lyd&w

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh,

Treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and county can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for
b2-wly

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE *LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.*

Hoofland's German Bitters

H

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of roots herbs and barks making a preparation highly concentrated, and entirely "free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a medicine free from alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters as stated, will use

Hoofland's German Tonic.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

O

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried or Difficult breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and Eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest, limbs etc., Sudden Flushes of heat, burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great depression of spirits.

O

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquires possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

F

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered

DEBILITY;

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION of the SYSTEM, induced by severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c., &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the checks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

L

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or to use their own expression "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

Weak and Delicate Children.

are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of *marasmus*, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice, of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

A

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

N

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, "for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail but usually, I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Sts.

From REV. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor Christian *Chronicle*, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommended them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

D

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " " half dozen, 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. Jan5d-eodawly.

BOLTON'S HOTEL,

LATE BUEHLER HOUSE,

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor.

This old established hotel has been largely extended and improved this season, and is now in every respect *first class*. Persons visiting Harrisburg, even for a day, will find this house located at the business centre and yet more quiet than any hotel in the city.

An omnibus with an attentive porter will be at the depot upon the arrival of each train to conduct passengers to the hotel.
au9-lyd&w

Proclamation,

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Honorable MOSES R. YOUNG and Honorable ISAAC MUMMA, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4th MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT, being the 27th day of April, 1868, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and in the ninety-second year of the independence of the United States.
J. D. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1868. feb21-dawtd

EVERY FAMILY

Ought to, and will use (eventually), a Clothes Wringer with cog-wheels, which saves labor, clothes and time.

THE NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER

is the best and simplest cog-wheel Wringer It has *cog-wheels on both ends* of the rolls, which makes the rolls turn more evenly and smoothly. The rolls are left free to separate clothes, and the cog-wheels cannot be thrown out of gear while in use. More power and strength and durability are obtained. It also has the most secure and simple *clamp* for fastening to *tubs* and the most complete and durable arrangement for controlling and adjusting the *pressure* on the rolls. The rolls are of the best quality of rubber. Housekeepers should examine this wringer before buying. Dealers will find it the most saleable, and can buy it any quantity at New York prices, of
GEO. W. PARSONS,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
424 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.
mar12 d&wly

DR. RICORD reports for young men on Spermatorrhea, and the crime of self injuring vices, which destroy the manly powers, and rendering marriage, &c., impossible, with certain means of a cure, sent by mail securely sealed, free of charge. Dr. Ricord uses a neutralizer which positively eradicates Syphilitic Virus from the system. Address Dr. RECKORD & Co.
25 Holliday Street, Baltimore, Md.
nov13-d&wly

BALL INVITATIONS,

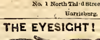
CARDS,

TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES, &c.

Printed cheap and neat at the "Patriot and Union" Office, No. 1 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE EYESIGHT!



E. FRANKLIN, Optician,

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tries the human eye, and suits the same correctly with his SUPERIOR *natural*

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles

unrivalled in *purity*, intrinsic coolness, and great hardness, preventing them from scratches, which are almost unavoidable in manufactured *glasses*

PEBBLES and the best of PERISCOPIC GLASSES in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise Shell Frames.

Fine MICROSCOPES, OPERA GLASSES, *etc., at the lowest prices.*

Pebbles set in frames to order.

Office UNTILL THE FIRST OF APRIL ONLY in DEAN'S Drug Store No. 2, Jones Row, Harrisburg, Pa. feb24-d1m

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mary C. Bowerman, late of Jefferson twp., Dauphin county, deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay to
ANDREW BOWERMAN,
Administrator,
Jefferson Township aforesaid.
mar. 10 d1aw6w

CANNED FRUITS and Vegetables, in great variety, at
HOUSTON & BEELMAN'S.
dec18

THE

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH

COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the National Telegraph Company, has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraphs on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stock as it is to secure the business of the country which the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

$10,000,000

In 100,000 Shares

OF THE PAR VALUE OF

$100 per Share,

but the actual amount to be paid in cash is

$35 per Share,

and this amount is to be paid as follows: scribing, and no more at the time of subscription until the capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; installments not to exceed five per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent. of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up cash capital of

$3 500,000.

which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The Telegraph lines of this Company will be constructed of the best materials and latest improvements, and let to the lowest responsible bidders.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or TRANSFERRED to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

The present Telegraph Companies throughout the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over

Over 1,000 per Cent.

THE

National Telegraph Co.

have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a telegraph company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every RAILROAD and MAIL ROUTE in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the

RIGHT OF WAY IS FOREVER SETTLED.

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interests in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, O.
Vice Pres't—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.
Treasurer—FREDERICK PRENTICE, of New York City.
Secretary—GEORGE B. WALTER, of New York City.

Company's Office,

Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Stock may be subscribed for in this Company at the Office of the Company in the City of New York, or at the Office
J. E. SALTZER,
No. 5 North Third St.
[feb4 daw3m

JOB PRINTING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

In Central Pa.

PATRIOT AND UNION

Publishing Association,

Nos. 15 & 17 N. Third Street,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Our facilities for all kinds of Printing whether Plain or Ornamental, from the smallest Label to the largest Poster, are not excelled in the State. We have lately made large additions to our already

LARGE VARIETY OF

PRINTING TYPES

And we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction to all who may

GIVE US A CALL!

All kinds of Printing

such as

BILLS OF LADING,	BLANKS,	
CIRCULARS,		DEEDS,
BILL HEADS,		CONTRACTS,
RECEIPTS,		PAPER BOOKS,
MANIFESTS,		TICKETS,
REGISTERS,		BRIEFS,
&c., &c.		&c. &c.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PATRIOT & UNION OFFICE,
Third Street, above Market

STATE CENTRAL AGENCY

OF THE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA!

Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

SEVENTY-THREE YEARS Successful Business Experience, with a reputation for INTEGRITY and HONORABLE DEALING UNSURPASSED by any similar institution. LOSSES PAID since organization,

EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS!

LIBERAL RATES for all the safer classes of property. Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, a speciality.

BRICK or STONE DWELLINGS insured PERPETUALLY, if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured.

It is WISDOM and ECONOMY to insure in the best Companies, and there is NONE BETTER than the old INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Statement of the Assets:

MORTGAGES.

All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$378,300 00

LOAN BONDS

$300,000 United States Government Loans	$321,050 00
150,000 Philadelphia City Loans	150,000 00
150,000 Pennsylvania State Loans	150,080 00
14,000 Cincinnati City loans	12,000 00
15,000 Wisconsin State Loans	4,600 00
25,000 Lehigh Coal and Navg'n Co's Mortg. Loan, 1881	21,750 00
40,000 Del. & Rar. Canal and Cam. & Amboy R. R. Co.	36,815 00
37,000 Ches. & Del. Canal Co's Con. Mortg. Loan, 1886	34,040 00
40,000 North Penn'a. R. R. Co's Bonds	34,800 00
3,890 North Penn'a. R. R. Co's Scrip	2,847 00
20,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co's Bonds (1st mort.)	19,400 00
20,000 Schuylkill Navg'n Co. Conv. Mortg. Loan	15,000 00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co's Loan	13,050 00
10,000 Delaware R. R. Co's Mortg. Loan	8,500 00
5,000 Union Canal Co's Loan	1,150 00
215 Shares Phila. Ger. & Norristown R. R. Co.	13,515 00
230 Shares Phila. W. & B. R. R. Co	12,567 00
100 Shares Phila. Bank	16,000 00
288 Shares Lehigh Coal & Navg'n Co	13,536 08
63 Shares Ger. & Perkiomen Turnpike Co	1,449 00
44 Shares Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co.	5,280 00
59 Sh's Schuylkill Nav'g Co. (preferred)	1,770 00
53 Sh's Schuylkill Nav'g Co. (common)	1,160 00
100 Shares North Pennsylvania R. R. Co	5,000 00
5 Shares Ocean Steam Navigation Co	300 00
65 Shares Union Mutual Insurance Co	316 00

Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1868 $2,001,266 72

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Geo. L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	Wm. Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

The office of the CENTRAL AGENCY of this Company has been removed to the corner of Second and Walnut streets, in the suite of rooms over the First National Bank, where application for

LOCAL AGENCIES

may be addressed.

WILLIAM BUEHLER,
State Central agent.

The following standard Insurance Companies are also represented by WILLIAM BUEHLER:

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Henry D. Sherrerd, President.
Wm. Harper, Secretary.
Capital and Assets $650 000

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.
J. R. Wucherer, President.
S. Wilcox, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $274,000

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.
F. R. Starr, President.
T. Montgomery, Vice President.
Alex. Wistar, Secretary.
Capital and Assets $350 000

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cincinnati.
Theo. Sherlock, President.
Wm. M. Richardson, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $1,116,000

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.
Wm. F. Hodges, President.
Samuel M. Craft, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $310,000

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.
C. Norwood, President.
John C. Mills, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $1,437,000

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conecticut.
L. J. Hendee, President.
J. Goodnow, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $4,075,83?

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Agent.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR

RENEWER.

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & Co. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. [mar12 w4t

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm existing under the name of Bishoff & Forney, Bishoff & Fickinger, in the woolen manufacturing business, is this day mutually dissolved. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for adjustment before the 15th of March inst.

O. N. BISHOFF,
mar19w3t Wiconisco Woolen Mills.

AGENTS WANTED—In this and other States to sell a new and popular work entitled "White Supremacy and Negro subordination," or in plainer words "White or Black—which shall this Republic be?" Democrats preferred. For terms, &c., apply to
E. W. MILLER & Co.
mar13 w6m Huntingdon, Pa.

CHEAP BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

AMERICAN WRITER'S COMPANION.—This is a new Book just published, containing 263 pages. As a Manual of Letter Writing and Composition, it is far superior to the common "Letter Writers." It teaches the inexperienced how to write Business Letters, Family Letters, Friendly Letters, Love Letters, Notes, Cards, and Newspaper Articles, and how to correct Proof for the Press. It contains over 100 Specimen Letters on Love and other subjects. To all those who have not received a liberal education this book is indispensable. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of 50 cents.

NOW TO TALK.—No other book contains so much useful instruction on the subject as this. It teaches how to speak correctly, fluently, forcibly, eloquently, and effectively, in the shop, in the drawing room; a Chairman's Guide, to conduct Debating Societies and Public Meetings; how to spell and how to pronounce all sorts of words; with exercises for declamation. The chapter on "Errors Corrected" is worth the price of the book to every young man or woman. It is worth a dozen Grammars. Price post paid 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE.—This is a manual of Etiquette and it is believed to be the best "Manners Book" ever written. If you desire to know what good manners require, at home, on the street, at a party, at church, at the table, in conversation, at places of amusement, in traveling, in the company of ladies, and in courtship, this book will inform you. It is also a sensible guide to the observances of the Marriage Ceremonies; containing complete directions for bridal receptions, and the necessary rules for Bridesmaids, Groomsmen, sending cards, &c. Price 50 cents.

COURTSHIP MADE EASY; *or the Art of Making Love fully Explained.*—Containing full and minute directions for conducting a Courtship with Ladies of every age and position in society, and valuable information for persons who desire to enter the Marriage State; with a treatise on the general qualifications necessary for Marriage, and the proper age and condition for wedlock; also form of Love Letters to be used on certain occasions. Price 25 cents.

THE ART OF BEAUTY; *or Secrets of a Lady's Toilet.*—With hints to Gentlemen on the art of Fascinating. By Madame Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeldt. Sent post paid for 25 cents.

THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH'S HAND-BOOK OF NATURAL MAGIC.—Being a series of newest tricks of deception, arranged for amateurs and lovers of the art. To which is added an exposure of the practice made use of by professional card players, blacklegs and gamblers. By Professor J. H. Anderson, the great wizard of the North. Price by mail 25 cents.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.—A complete Hand-book of Useful Knowledge. Containing innumerable receipts for the manufacture of all kinds of useful articles, including patent medicines, perfumery, hair oils, pomatums, dyes, restoratives, washes, powders, cements for filling teeth, cosmetics, toilet articles, common and fancy soaps, popular beverages, receipts for housekeepers, hundreds of useful articles which are needed in every household, and a large number of articles that can be manufactured and sold at a good profit. This book will be found of great value for reference, as you can find receipts on almost every subject on which you desire to be posted. A single receipt may prove worth more than the cost of the book. Price 50 cents.

Any of the above books will be sent anywhere free of postage, by return of mail, on receipt of the price, or we will send them all for two dollars. Address

HALE & CUSHMAN,
oct31 w6m Syracuse, N. Y.

J. H. REALL & CO.

(LATE REALL & HAUGHTON.)

GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

424 South Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The above named firm are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of Country Produce, and to dispose of it at the highest market price, and in the shortest possible time. Being located in one of the best business places in the city, and having a good trade established, they offer superior inducements to farmers and producers generally for the sale of their goods.

Particular attention paid to returning empty packages, and also to returning the exact amount we receive for goods entrusted to us. We are satisfied with a legal commission, and do not desire to speculate on our consignor's property, but give them the advantage of all advance in prices.

Orders for any kind of goods will be promptly filled for any of our consignors, free of charge.

We desire to do a strictly commission business, and not to engage in any speculative operation of our own, thus affording the consignor a great advantage over speculative firms. We possess every facility for receiving and disposing of Peaches during the coming season, as well as all other fruits.

All communications promptly attended to. Returns made invariably as soon as goods are sold.

Reference cheerfully given. Address

J. H. REALL & CO.,
261 South Front Street,
jy27-d1tw6f Philadelphia.

(Chartered with Ample Powers.)

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE! FOR BOTH SEXES.

The WINTER TERM commences on MONDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1868.

The great success which has attended this Institution, has necessitated the erection of additional buildings, and, with these increased accommodations, superior advantages are afforded. Each branch is thoroughly taught, and students are exercised so as to comprehend each part of the subject. The Professors and Tutors are competent and skillful. The range of study is wide, embracing all the branches of a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and ORNAMENTAL Education.

SPECIAL advantages for LADIES, particularly in MUSIC and the ORNAMENTAL Branches. Charges MODERATE.

Send for a Catalogue, addressing,

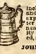
REV. T. R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Jan2—1yw Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

At 704 Arch Street.

New Prices, New Goods, Rich

Silver and Silver PLATED Wares,



including every style and description, made expressly for the Winter trade, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed, at

JOHN BOWMAN'S

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establishment.

NO. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Re-plating at short notice.
aug29

WM. GARRATT. | FRED MECKE

GARRATT & MECKE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH AND PROVISIONS,

No. 103 NORTH WHARVES,

ABOVE ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Agents for M'Candless & Smith's CIDER VINEGAR au18wtf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies.

Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the sides and Back, Emaciation and general negative condition of the whole system.

Persons suffering with this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages and be restored to health. The

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Prepared Prescription for the Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

AND

ALL THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS, by the use of which he was restored to health in a few weeks, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

This Remedy is prepared from the original recipe, chemically pure, by the Rev. E. A. WILSON, 165 South Second street, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

A pamphlet containing the original prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing

D. W. GROSS & CO.,
Druggists, 19 Market street,
nov21 Harrisburg, Pa.

227 1868 227

German Seed Store.

French, German and other

Field, Garden & Flower Seeds,

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Warranted fresh and of best quality at lowest prices by

LOUIS TOURNEY & CO.,

227 North Second Street, between Race and Vine,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. B. Catalogues sent gratis. [feb6-3mw

LADIES

Requiring Medical Assistance

FOR any disease of a private nature, incident to their sex, may depend on the safe and certain cure, by applying to Dr. R. WATSON, Accoucheuse and Female Physicians, 1010 *Poplar Street, above Tenth, Philadelphia,* who has the best medicine in the world for Female Irregularities. All consultations strictly private and confidential. Medicines sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar. Ladies, during pregnancy, are particularly cautioned against using it.

MADAME WATSON has a preventive to conception, which is perfectly harmless, and never fails if used according to directions. Sent anywhere in the United States by express in a neat package. Price three dollars.

mar12 7teow

LEBANON TUBE AND IRON CO., LEBANON, PENNA., Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes for Gas, Steam or Water, either Plain or Galvanized.

Represented in Harrisburg by W. O. HICKOK.

I keep a full supply of the above constantly on hand, and will sell to the trade at lowest prices. These Pipes are equal to any in the market and are tested at 300 pounds pressure.

W. O. HICKOK,
mywly Eagle Works

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!—Ladies: You can receive for the sum of ONE DOLLAR, Silk, Merino, and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed table covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver plated ware, Sewing machines, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the getter up of the club will receive a present worth $3 to $300, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free.

PARKER & CO.,
Jan2 w3m 61 & 63 Federal st., Boston.

WHISKERS.—Our compound forces Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on bald heads luxuriantly in six weeks. Price, by mail, $1. Three bottles $2. Address

WARNER & CO.
jy15-wly Box 823 Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. H. KEPNER,

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer IN

French Burr Millstones

And Choppers,

EXTRA and DOUBLE EXTRA

HEAVY ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH,

And Mill Furnishing goods generally.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. feb13 wtf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, NO. 148 North Second street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. Jan16 w6m

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, a valuable FARM, situated about one mile from Linglestown and seven miles from Harrisburg, on the road leading from Harrisburg to Linglestown, Dauphin county. On the premises are a two-story brick House, wash house, with a good bank barn, wagon shed and corn crib. There are 52 acres of land in the best state of cultivation and 6 acres of good wood land, good fences, and running water in almost every field. Title indisputable.

JOHN SMITH.
aug8 d2t&wtf

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

Corner SECOND and LOCUST Sts.,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.,

Eligibly located for Legislators and others visiting this city. Only one square from the Capitol Grounds. First class accommodations and terms reasonable

ROBERT VAUGHN,
oct25-wly Proprietor.

Oxygenized Air

DRS. DALTON & PANCOAST

(Formerly of Philadelphia)

Have Located a Permanent Office at the Pennsylvania House, Harrisburg.

for the treatment of

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES BY INHALATIONS OF

OXYGENIZED AIR,

Which has been used with marked success in over

60,000 CASES.

THIS remedial agent is entirely different in its composition and effects from all other systems of treatment ever before used for the cure of disease.

Patients do not need to experiment with this treatment for months to learn whether they are being benefitted, but the results are immediate, the OXYGEN being breathed directly into the Lungs and thence carried at once into the blood, purifying and invigorating every part of the system, and often giving the patient instant relief from the most distressing symptoms.

Diseases of the Throat, Air Passages, and Lungs, cannot be cured by pouring medicine into the stomach, because medicines introduced into the system in this manner never reach the lungs effectively, but do injury rather than good. All these diseases can be cured promptly and effectively by the use of

OXYGENIZED AIR

and we have no hesitation in saying that we can cure seventy-five per cent. of Throat and Lung Diseases which are incurable by any and all other methods of treatment. This assertion is made on the authority of *over 6,000 cases of confirmed Consumption* which have been treated by this remedy.

OXYGENIZED AIR

is applicable not only in the treatment of diseases of the air passages but is efficacious in the cure of nearly every form of disease to which flesh is heir, and has never been used in any case of any disease without benefit.

IT IS THE ONLY REMEDIAL AGENT KNOWN

which will cure Scrofula. With it hundreds of cases of this fearful disease have been cured, notwithstanding the fact that it has baffled the skill of every known system of medication and has been pronounced by the most eminent medical writers an *incurable disease.*

Diseases of the HEART and ARTERIES, and the NERVOUS SYSTEM are at once relieved by this treatment.

It has power over

ASTHMA,
DYSPEPSIA,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
PARALYSIS
LIVER COMPLAINTS
KIDNEY DISEASES,
ULCERATIONS,
SKIN DISEASES,

and all affections resulting from an *impure condition of the blood.*

Pains and Aches in all parts of the system are relieved by this remedy, it being the only true pain killer.

TO LADIES suffering from any disease peculiar to their sex, we desire to say that our treatment is more efficacious for the relief of their difficulties than any other system of treatment practiced, and is free from the objectionable features of other systems. *Over* 20,000 *cases* of this class of disease have been treated by this remedy and *never in a single instance without benefit.*

OXYGENIZED AIR

is the great *universal tonic* and *vitalizing element* and promptly overcomes *debility* whether *local* or *general*, and gives *vigor* and *strength* to every *organ* and *tissue* in the body.

OXYGENIZED AIR

is not a *medicated vapor*, nor is it *nitrous oxide* (laughing gas,) nor yet simple *oxygen*—all of which have been *tried* and *found wanting*, but it is OXYGENIZED AIR, a combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen unknown to Chemists—an artificial AIR richer in Oxygen than common air—a combination *perfectly agreeable* to the patient, *always salutary* in its effects, and an agent *surpassing* in its *range of application* and *healing power*, everything heretofore known, and we use it because we know that it is *more efficient* and *permanent* in its effects than *any* and *all other remedies combined*, for the treatment of *all cases of diseases.*

Such as require medical treatment for any disease should call at our office and investigate the *merits* of this system of treatment before allowing themselves to be placed under any inferior system of treatment, and they can then say with others, who have experienced the benefits of our practice, it is a bliss to be free from pills and powders.

Inquiries by letter promptly replied to and information cheerfully given.

Patients can be treated at their homes and at any distance.

G. E. DALTON, M. D.,
D. P. PANCOAST, M. D.,
Permanent Office, Pennsylvania House.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
jan6-d&wtf

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT! USE

DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S PATENT CORNEA RESTORERS, Or, RESTORERS OF THE EYESIGHT.

They will Restore Impaired Sight, and Preserve it to the Latest Period of Life.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

The most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the CORNEA RESTORERS for Presbyopia, or Far or Long-Sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision, or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; Epiphora, or Watery Eyes; Pain in the Eyeball; Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or Specks or Moving bodies before the Eyes; Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and Eyelids; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or Partial Blindness; Sinking of the Eyeball, and Imperfect Vision from the effects of Inflammation, &c.

They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions inclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. *Write for a Circular—sent gratis.*

Address, Dr. J. STEPHENS & CO., Oculists.
(P. O. Box 926.)

Dr. J. STEPHENS & Co. have invented and patented a MYOPIA or CORNEA FLATTENER, for the cure of NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, which has proved a great success. Write for a Circular.

Principal Office, No. 840 Broadway.
(P. O. Box 926.)
aug8-wtf

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

Wholesale Confectioners,

And FRUITERERS,

No. 161 North Third st., Phila.

Orders promptly attended to.
mar5 w3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

HARRISBURG, Dec 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDON, Sec'y of State
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. Gen.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treas.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Dec19-d3taw&w4m

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

Of every description with ample compensation for personal injury.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000
With Surplus Jan. 1, '67, of $241,837 02

The Travelers of Hartford insures against bodily injury of all kinds, whether fatal or non-fatal. Any form of casualty or accident so severe as to *disable* person, or cause death, is covered by a General Accident Policy—whether the injury be received in traveling, in the store, office, shop, factory, on the street, or farm, or in any of the ordinary avocations of life.

This company has been in successful operation since April 1st, 1864, and up to Feb. 1, 1867, has issued over *eighty-five thousand* policies, and paid FIVE THOUSAND separate claims, amounting to over

$150,000

All losses have been paid in cash, without litigation or delay, and in a manner giving universal satisfaction, as is proved by the rapidly increasing business of the Company.

COST OF A GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICY.

One thousand dollars, paid in case of fatal accident, or $5 per week, paid in case of total disability, costs, at preferred rate, $5, or $7 50 at ordinary rate, per annum.

Any other sum, from $500 to $10,000 at proportionate rates. A liberal discount on three and five year policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD now issues policies insuring against LOSS OF LIFE FROM ANY CAUSE, whether disease or accident, WITH WEEKLY COMPENSATION FOR DISABLING ACCIDENT, thus combining life and accident insurance under one policy, at the lowest rates of premium.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR LIFE.

Policies for Life insure against death from any cause, and the premium is payable annually during life. Rate per $1,000:

Ordinary Life policy, age of 20, $12 19; age of 25, $13 90; age of 30, $16 10; age of 35, $18 97; age of 40, $22 81.

Combined Life and Accident, age of $16 19; age of 25, $17 90; age of 30, $20,10; age 35, $22 97; age of 40, $26 81.

Other ages in proportion.

J. G. BATTERSON, President,
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

Tickets covering $5,000 against any form of accident, giving $25 per week, issued at 25 cents per day.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Agent.
march23 d1aw w1y

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address
A. J. FULLAM,
mar19w4t Springfield, Vt.

Notice of Appeals.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Dauphin county, hereby inform the public and more particularly the taxables of the said county, and others owning real estate therein, that appeals will be held by the said Commissioners on the assessed valued of all real and personal property, as returned by the respective triennial assessors of said county for the years 1868 9-1870, and as revised by the board of revision, taxable for State and county purposes; and that any person or persons may, therefore, appear at such appeal for redress, if they think proper. Appeals will be held as follows:

Tuesday, April 7th, 1868, at the public house of Joseph Cockley in Dauphin, for Middle Paxton township and Dauphin borough.

Wednesday, April 8th next, at the public house of John Nash, in Halifax, for said township and the township of Reed.

Thursday, April 9th next, at the house of Jonathan Enterline, in Jefferson township for said district.

Friday, April 10th next, at the school house at Jacksonville, in Jackson township, for said district.

Saturday, April 11th next, at the public house of John N. Hoffman, for Washington township.

Monday, April 13th next, at Kaiser's tavern, in Lykenstown, for Wiconisco and Rush townships.

Tuesday, April 14th next, at the public house of George Danil, in Gratz, for said borough and Lykens township.

Wednesday, April 15th next, at the public house of John Hess, in Uniontown, for said borough.

Thursday, April 16th next, at the public house of Benjamin Bordner, in Berrysburg, for Mifflin township.

Friday, April 17th next, at Freeland's tavern, for the borough of Millersburg and Upper Paxton township.

Tuesday, April 21st next, at Balsbach's tavern, in Highspire, for Lower Swatara township.

Wednesday, April 22d next, at Detweiler's tavern, in Middletown, for the three wards in said borough.

Thursday, April 23d next, at the house of Joseph Keiper, in Londonderry township, for said district.

Friday, April 24th next, at Foltz's store, in Conewago township, for said district.

Saturday, April 25th next, at Tittle's tavern, in Hummelstown, for Derry township.

Monday, April 27th next, at A. J. Schweigert's, for Lower Paxton township.

Tuesday, April 28th next, at John Buck's, for West Hanover township.

Wednesday, April 29th next, at Sholl's tavern, for East Hanover township.

Thursday, April 30th next, at George Hocker's tavern, in Union Deposit, for South Hanover township.

Monday, May 4th, 1868, at the Court House, for the township of Susquehanna.

Tuesday, May 5th, 1868, at the Court House, for the township of Swatara.

Wednesday, May 6th, 1868, at the Court House, for the First city ward.

Thursday, May 7th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Second city ward.

Friday, May 8th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Third city ward.

Tuesday, May 12th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Fourth city ward.

Wednesday, May 13th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Fifth city ward.

Thursday, May 14th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Sixth city ward.

Assessors are requested respectively to be punctual in attending at the appeals, to appear at 8 o'clock a. m., on the days of appeal, above enumerated.

J. J. MILLEISEN,
JOHN MILLER,
ISAAC HOFFMAN,
Commissioners.

Attest—
JOSEPH MILLER, Clerk.
feb20-doaw&wtapr7.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IMPEACHMENT.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

At half-past twelve the Chair announced that according to the rule all Legislative Executive business would cease, and directed the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial of impeachment.

A resolution was passed to print copies of the proceedings of the impeachment trial for the use of the Senate, for the Chief Justice, and for the counsel for the accused.

The choice of seats on the gallery were filled by ladies, who occupied at the opening of the Senate about three-fourths of the space allotted to the public. The floor was arranged as before. The Chaplain again invoked a blessing, praying that God shall preside over the high counsel that justice be done.

The Court being ready, and the Journal having been read, Mr. Davis then submitted the motion that the Senate be composed of two Senators from each State and that certain States being unrepresented, therefore the trial of this case will be continued until all the States are represented.

Mr. Conness moved that the motion be not received, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Howe moved to inquire whether the motion was in order.

The Chief Justice read the rule, and said Mr. Conness' motion was not in order, and directed the Secretary to call the yeas and nays, which was done with the following result—2 to 49; all present voting in the negative, except Davis and M'Creery.

Saulsbury and Bayard did not vote.

Mr. Stanbery then rose and said, that he and his fellow-counsel had devoted every hour since the last day's proceedings to prepare the President's answer. He regretted that they had not more time, but submitted it now. Mr. Curtis read it, the address being to the Senate of the United States.

The answer to the first article recites the circumstances of Mr. Stanton's appointment and his continuing in office by Mr. Johnson, maintaining that Mr. Stanton held office only by virtue of his appointment by Mr. Lincoln; that the subsequent retention of Stanton rendered his retention as Secretary of War incompatible with the public interest and with the proper discharge of the executive duties which he was charged, and for which the President was responsible.

Mr. Stanbery read the answer to the second article reasserting the arguments addressed in answer to the first, and denying that the tenure of office was violated.

In answer to the third, the respondent denies that Stanton held his office by appointment from him. The charges of conspiracy, &c., replied to by the answer to the first article, he denies that he gave Thomas any instructions to call in the aid of the military to gain possession of the War Department, and that no force has been used by them, but a peaceable demand was made and refused.

In answer to the eighth article, he denies having attempted to hinder the execution of the tenure of office law, and says it is not alleged what means were employed to effect such purposes.

The sixth article met with a denial that he conspired with Thomas to use the force. The seventh article was replied to by the answer to the fourth.

The removal of Stanton was made in accordance with the authority of the Constitution, and was not forbidden by any clause of the tenure of office bill. The answer denies specifically all the allegations of the first article, which asserts that Stanton held possession of the War Office after the date of his removal, and all the subsequent allegations of the first article.

The correspondence of the August last was cited, and the answer claims that the settled practice of all preceding Presidents and Congress settles the right of the President to remove subordinates at will, and that in good faith he removed the said Stanton in accordance with his understanding of the requirements of the Constitution, and notified the Senate of his action, expecting that a difference of opinion between them would be, as it should be, determined by the judicial authority. The answer further claims that the tenure of office bill, even if admitted to be unconstitutional, does not cover the case of Mr. Stanton.

The necessity of settling the point in dispute between the executive and legislative branches is insisted upon at length, and it is maintained that it could be brought before the courts in no other way. The suspension of Stanton is claimed to have been under the authority of the Constitution which, in granting the power of removal, gives by implication the lesser power of suspension as included in it.

HOUSE.

The chaplain, in his opening prayer, referred to the impeachment proceedings as follows: "Grant to them, especially this day, when the great issues are to be presented here and in the Senate, a double measure of thy holy spirit, so that here and there, in the House and in the Senate, they may be guided by that wisdom which cometh from above, so that every proceeding be conducted according to the principles of eternal right, and that at last a decision shall be reached in accordance with the mind of God."

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions.

From Washington.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Impeachment managers to-day examined several witnesses from Cleveland, as to the correctness of the reports of the President's speech in that city.

Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Evarts were again in consultation with the President this morning in relation to the trial.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY THE CONSPIRATORS.

Denials have been made in certain quarters that any movement of troops has taken place here recently, or that the force has been augmented in this city, &c. If it becomes necessary, the proof of the warlike demonstrations will be forthcoming. As showing the alarm of somebody in authority in the War Department, it may be mentioned that at midnight on Saturday last a vessel was dispatched from here to Fort Washington, twelve miles below, on the Potomac, to bring immediately here four detachments of artillery. They were brought accordingly, and placed in position for action. Somebody is in a continual trepidation in the War Department, as is evidenced by the vigilant military surroundings.

SUPREME COURT—THE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported to-day a bill providing that, in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the United States, by death or otherwise, the duties of his position shall devolve upon the Senior Associate Justice, until another Chief Justice shall be appointed and duly qualified. The bill was passed without division.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau, and Fernando Wood took the floor in opposition. It is the intention to obtain a vote on the bill.

GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The House Banking and Currency Committee held a meeting this morning on Mr. Randall's bill to withdraw the circulation of national banks and substitute greenbacks therefor. After discussion, the Committee adjourned without reaching a vote on the measure, which has been the usual result for nearly a month, every time the Committee has met to consider the bill.

CONGRESS.

The House passed to-day, by a party vote, the bill to continue in force for another year the Freedmen's Bureau. It then took up the Civil Appropriation bill. The most important amendment adopted was one reducing the appropriation for buying paper, for clerical hire, &c., for printing the national notes, bonds, &c., from $1,500,000 to $500,000, with the proviso that none of the sum should be paid as commissions for the purchase, or sale, or conversion of bonds or notes of the United States.

THE GEORGIA CASE—GEN. HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1868.—The Supreme Court to-day gave leave to the plaintiff, State of Georgia, to serve on General Grant, defendant, a notice of a motion for a special injunction returnable on or before Friday next.

Major General Hancock and Major General Granger were before the impeachment managers to-day. They were separately interrogated as to any conversations they had had with the President respecting the military matters. The former was especially asked to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District, and to be sent to St. Louis, to await orders; that the President desired to converse with him on that subject, and the state of affairs in Louisiana. The President had said nothing to him apart from these matters nor had the President yet determined to relieve him from his present command.

A SHAMELESS CONFESSION.

Your readers will observe, in the report of the House proceedings of yesterday, that Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in reply to a question by Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, stated that his (Wilson's) intention in offering the amendment to a certain bill, which passed the House on the 12th inst., was to *take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the M'Ardle case*, and that he should be glad if the bill became a law, before a decision was made in that case, and thereby sweep it from the docket. It is to be hoped, however, that in this Mr. Wilson and his co-conspirators will be defeated, by the announcement of the decision of the Court in the case referred to, ere the bill in question becomes a law.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The action for libel brought against Moses S. Beach, of the *Sun*, by Mary Baker Dean, was commenced in the Brooklyn city court yesterday afternoon.

The defendant acknowledged that he published alleged to be a libellous article, but claimed that it was not done maliciously.

The breaking up of the ice along the Hudson is causing some consternation among the villages upon its banks.

Several railroad bridges in the northern part of the State have been washed away.

Secretary Seward left Auburn for Washington yesterday morning, but the dispatch states that he was detained last night at Utica by the storm.

The Hudson River Railroad was inundated yesterday morning that trains could not pass, and passengers and trains for the West were transported over the Harlem road. Travel on the Hudson river road was resumed last evening.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The libel suit against M. Y. Beach, of the *Sun* by Mrs. Dean, has ended by a verdict for the defendant.

The Flood in New York State.

LANSINGBURG, March 17.—There is a terrible freshet here. The aqueduct at Crescent has been swept away, carrying with it thirty canal boats.

At Schenectady bridges have also been carried away, and the destruction of property is immense.

The Hoosick, Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad bridge over the Mohawk, near Waterford, has been destroyed, but the water is now receding.

The Erie Railroad Case.

NEW YORK, March 19.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Barnard vacated the order staying the proceedings in the Erie railway cases obtained from Judge Clark, last evening, and appointed J. Osgood receiver of the eight millions of dollars' worth of stock issued recently.

The Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The snow storm which commenced at two o'clock this morning is unprecedented at this season. The snow fell over four inches deep but drifted badly in the streets, and the cars were everywhere greatly delayed. Though a fierce gale prevailed, no disasters are yet reported. None of the sound steamers, with Eastern passengers arrived until this afternoon, and the ferry boats were everywhere delayed, greatly damaging business. It is still snowing, with hail falling and the wind blowing a gale.

Two Girls Drowned.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., March 19.—Two daughters of Captain Racine, light house keeper at Crown Point, broke through the ice on Lake Champlain, and were drowned yesterday.

Suffering among the Inhabitants of Long Island and Isle of Haut.

PORTLAND, Maine, March 18.—The schooner Gem of the Ocean reports having put into Mount Desert and found that the inhabitants of Long Island and the Isle of Haut were suffering for food having been cut off from the main land by ice. For two months they had been obliged to subsist on muscles and other shell fish gathered from the shores. Captain Coraig, of the schooner, supplied them with provisions.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, March 21.—A snow storm gale of unusual violence commenced at three o'clock this morning. Several inches of snow has fallen and drifted. The horse-cars have been compelled to withdraw, and the railroad trains are delayed on most roads in the vicinity.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

York—A Gain of Thirty-Eight.

YORK, PA., March 20.—David Small, the Democratic candidate, was elected Chief Burgess to-day by three hundred and ninety six majority. This is the largest Democratic majority ever given in this borough, and is a gain over last year of thirty-eight (38).

Bedford—A Gain of Forty-One.

BEDFORD, PA., March 20.—At the election to-day the Democrats carried this borough by sixty-five majority—a gain of forty-one over last fall.

Titusville and Corry Reclaimed.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 20.—At the city election held to-day in Corry and Titusville the Democrats elected their Mayor and a majority of the council in both places, which were never known to go Democratic before.

Middletown—A Gain of One Hundred and Twenty-one.

MIDDLETOWN, March 21.—Col. John McCreary, the Democratic candidate, was elected Chief Burgess of Middletown on Friday last, by a majority of 91, a gain of 121 votes since last fall. The South and Middle wards were carried by the Democrats.

Lebanon—a Gain of 110.

LEBANON, March 21, 1868.—At the election yesterday, John H. Bussler was elected Burgess, and J. Richert Assistant, by 30 majority—a gain of 110 votes for the Democracy.

Seizure of Whisky.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Eight stills and a small quantity of whisky were seized by a United States marshal and other officers in Port Richmond this morning. One barrel of whisky, after being captured, disappeared mysteriously, and could not be recovered.

The Delaware and Chesapeake canal is open, and boats are arriving from Baltimore.

Snow Two Feet Deep in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—This is the most wintry morning experienced for many years. Snow has been falling steadily for sixteen hours, and is now two feet deep and drifted in some places to four feet. The streets are almost impassable for cars, and most of the lines have given up their efforts to run. The storm continues without the slightest abatement, and travel is impeded in all directions.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—A train that ran off the track near Havre De Grace, on the Baltimore road, demolished the telegraph poles for some distance, and for several hours suspended communication with the South. One wire is now restored.

From Oregon and California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The Oregon Democratic State convention which met to-day, nominated J. L. Smith for Congress, and decided unanimously for Pendleton for President. The platform is conservative Democratic.

The Magnolia Disaster.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The steamer Magnolia, one of the Cincinnati and Marysville regular packets which left here at noon to-day with about one hundred cabin passengers and a large amount of freight, exploded her boilers one or two miles above the city at half-past one o'clock. The greatest portion of the cabin was carried away and the boat afterwards took fire. About forty persons were killed, several being burned to death.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Persons who escaped from the steamer Magnolia give a terrible account of the scene at the time of the explosion. Some were blown high into the air, and others were thrown into the river, where they struggled to keep from drowning. Many lay scattered here and there on the wreck, horribly mangled, scalded and burning to death.

The following are reported killed, missing and lost:

Capt. Prather, James Stevens, second engineer; Perry Miller, second mate; William Evans, bar-tender; Mary Cassin, chambermaid; John Rees, Ohio; William Evans, boatman; Miss French and Mason Cokey are supposed to be drowned. B. Bradford, Ripley, Ohio, is reported lost. Six deck hands, unknown, are reported lost. Total, 15.

Injured—Henry Clark, of Adams Express, badly wounded; Gardner, one of the owners of the boat, badly wounded; Burton, bar-tender, bruised; James M'Farland, Terre Haute, Indiana, severely wounded.

The Magnolia's yawl, in making trips between the wreck and the shore, picked up all it could carry.

Skiffs from the California were sent out, and assisted in rescuing many from a watery grave. Several jumped into the river and were drowned. The first engineer tried the boilers a few minutes before the explosion and found them full of water.

Those on the after part of the boat, who were not reached by the skiffs, were either drowned by jumping overboard, or were burned to death.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The great storm of Monday night was wide-spread and very destructive. It was one of the severest hurricanes the West has experienced since its settlement. The destruction of and damage to property in some localities was fearful. The villages of Pana, Chatham and Homer, in this State, and the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were especially unfortunate. The damage at Pana is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000, at Chatham $10,000, and at Fort Wayne $35,000. On the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, near Joliet a brakesman was blown from a freight train, run over and killed.

Murder in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—At Danforth, Illinois, on Monday night, William McCormick, agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was attacked by a man named Drake, who beat him on the head with a stone, inflicting such injuries that he died in three hours after. Drake was arrested with two other persons, who are charged as accessories, and all three were held for trial. Great popular excitement prevailed, and the prisoners had a narrow escape from lynching.

Heavy Rain in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—Advices from Lafayette, Ind., state that a very severe rain storm is prevailing north of that city. The rivers and creeks are at flood tide. An overflow along the Wabash Valley is anticipated, which will cause great damage to property and the Greencastle railroad bridges in that vicinity.

ARKANSAS.

The "Constitution" defeated by a large Majority.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—The election returns from Arkansas are meagre. The opponents of the constitution claim that it will be defeated by at least 15,000 votes. Monroe and Phillips counties are reported to have gone in favor of the constitution by large majorities.

The Georgia Constitution.

ATLANTA, March 16.—The election on the new constitution is ordered by General Meade to begin April 20, and continue four days.

From Europe.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONY.

VENICE, March 23.—The remains of Daniel Manin were brought back to Venice yesterday, with solemnized magnificent ceremonies. The procession passed through the grand canal, many of them superbly decorated. The affair was a great popular demonstration.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT ROME.

LONDON, March 23.—Dispatches from Rome state that Admiral Farragut continues to receive the most distinguished attention from the Papal Government, and is overwhelmed with invitations to public honors, which he is compelled to decline.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

The imperial ukase has been promulgated from St. Petersburg, which removes a few of the remaining distinctions between Poland and other provinces of the empire. It obliterates all traces of Polish nationality in political government at Warsaw, and completes absorption of Poland into Russia.

Latest from Havana.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the Cuban Government has abandoned the loan proposed by Schroder & Co., London, as no satisfactory concession could be made. Better offers have been made to the Madrid Government, and the banking house preferred to send them. It is reported that a part of the money will be applied to the Phillipine islands and Porto Rico.

Rumor says certain parties are trying to effect the landing of negroes on the northern coast of this island. This object appears to be experimental, to find out what course Lersundi will adopt. Gen. Lersundi will resume his tour to the eastern part of the island in about twelve days.

THE ALABAMA INFAMY.

Minority Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Radical majority of the "Reconstruction" Committee having reported to the Rump a bill for the admission of Alabama under the negro Constitution which was lately defeated by 15,000 votes under the provisions of the "reconstruction" acts, the Democratic minority of the committee have made the following comprehensive and unanswerable report against the bill:

The undersigned, members of the Reconstruction Committee, having carefully examined the report of the majority since its publication, the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts, and the constitution and ordinances rejected by the people of the State of Alabama, submit as their report to the House, the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and an act supplementary thereto passed on the 23d of the same month, provides for calling a convention to prepare a constitution for the government of Alabama and for holding an election in the State for the the ratification or rejection of said constitution by those persons who were authorized under said acts to register and vote in said elections; and

Whereas, An election was held for that purpose in said State, commencing on the 4th day of February last and continuing until the 8th of that month, which resulted in the rejection of said constitution by a majority of 15,000 of the registered voters under said acts, and who were expressly authorized, under and by the provisions of said veto, to reject said constitution, either by depositing their votes against it, or not voting at said election, and

Whereas, This large majority of registered voters were utterly opposed to the ratification of said constitution: *First*, because it deprives a large number of the white males of said State of the right to vote or hold office. *Second*, because it confers the right to vote and hold office on all the black males, thus disfranchising intelligence and capacity and enfranchising ignorance and incapacity. *Third*, Because it requires all persons before voting to subscribe an oath that they accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. *Fourth*, Because in apportioning representation to the people of the several counties of the State, it ignores three counties and leaves them without representation. *Fifth*, Because it gives to twenty-four of the fifty-nine counties in the State, which are recognized as having a population of 252,407, and a black population of 328,310, sixty-five of the one hundred Representatives which compose the House of Representatives; and it gives to the remaining thirty-five counties having a white population of 280,282, and a black population of 111,157 but one Representative to each; because it apportions representation in the same way as near as may be. *Sixth*, Because by these means it places the power to impose taxes and all other legislative power in the hands of those who will be no tax-payers when it goes into operation, and deprives a majority of those who will have to pay the taxes of the right to vote or the power to protect themselves against the oppression with which they will be inevitably visited. *Seventh*, Because it makes no provision for and does not make it the duty of the Legislature to appropriate the money raised by law for common schools, equally and separately for the benefit of the white and black children in the States. *Eighth*, Because after declaring in the first section of the third article the power of the Government of the State of Alabama shall be divided into three distinct departments, namely the legislative, executive, and judicial, it provides in the fifth section of the eleventh article that the Board of Education shall exercise full legislative power in reference to the educational institutions of the State, and its acts, when approved by the Governor or when re-enacted by two-thirds of the Board in case of his disapproval, shall have the force and effect of laws, unless repealed by the General Assembly. *Ninth*, Because it divides the militia into two classes, namely, the volunteer militia and the reserve militia, and it is made the duty of the Governor, by an ordinance which was not published with the constitution for the information of the people, as two others were which were less objectionable, to organize immediately one hundred and thirty-seven companies of volunteer militia which are to be armed and paid, when in service, at the same rate a United States officers and soldiers, out of the State Treasury, the mounted men to have five per cent. per day for their horses. *Tenth*, Because by the twentieth section of said ordinance, which goes into operation with the constitution, all proceeds of the sale of contraband and captured property seized or captured by the militia shall constitute a part of the fund out of which they are to be paid, thus inciting the volunteers to harrass the people in time of peace by unlawful seizures, and to provide the means of paying themselves, if the property seized is honestly turned over. *Eleventh*, Because the constitution provides for a government which will cost annually from $1,500,000, a sum which the tax-payers of the State are wholly unable to meet in their present impoverished condition, and

Whereas, Said registered voters believing that they had the right to defeat the Constitution so objectionable as this in either of the ways proved in the aforesaid acts, and relying on their own and the good faith of Congress in their behalf, they made public their resolution some weeks in advance of said election not to vote at said election, but to stay away from the poles; and

Whereas, This large majority of registered voters for the reasons aforesaid, were opposed to the adoption of said constitution, and did not vote in said election, and did not go the polls, thereby avoiding all occasion of violence or disorder; and

Whereas, It is now charged by those who favor the adoption of the said Constitution that there is no reason to doubt that a majority of legally registered voters residing in the State actually voted at said election, and believed they voted for the Constitution, and that at least ten thousand legally registered voters attempted to vote but were unable to do so for reasons set forth in a paper published in the *Daily Globe* of March 12, 1868, and sworn to by Albert Griffin, John C. Keffer, and others before a notary public of the City of Washington, on the 29th of February, 1868; and

Whereas, Those registered voters who opposed the adoption of said Constitution have no desire to avoid a thorough and searching investigation of all matters connected with said election; and

Whereas, There is good reason to believe—*First*, That the freedmen in large numbers in all or most of the counties of the State refused to vote for the adoption of the constitution when they saw the great body of the old white citizens, with whom they were well acquainted, among whom they had always lived, and with whom they expect to continue to live, and who were permanently interested in the State, were opposed to it. *Second*, That their purpose not to vote was strengthened by the fact that those white men who were most active in favor of its adoption were new comers, of whom they knew little or nothing, and who had no visible interest in the State or the freedmen, except to get office. *Third*, That in many instances these new-comers and those who aided them, used threats of violence to the freedmen if they did not come and vote, and promised them land and mules—and in this way induced or scared many into going to the polls who would not otherwise have gone. *Fourth*, That many freedmen voted who were not of legal age, and also voted for others who were unwilling to come to the polls, or were unable to. *Fifth*, That many of the freedmen voted more than one ticket, and in some instances where they were detected they excused themselves because of ignorance, and gave the names of white men, who were candidates for office, as the persons who had given them the roll of paper and told them to put it into the box, that it was all right. *Sixth*, That many Freedmen voted in counties where they did not live, as well as in the counties where they did live; this was the case in Mobile, Dallas, Montgomery, Barbour, Hall, Macon, Lees, Green and Marengo counties, and to some extent, but not as great, in several others. *Seventh*, By these means many illegal voters were obtained in favor of adopting said constitution, and through the active agency, in a great degree, of those whose only interest in the question consists in the fact that it is adopted, they expect to get an office of some sort which will enable them to live on the substance of people to whom they are strangers alike, unknowing and unknown.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the bill and pending amendments be recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee, and that they be directed to send for persons and papers, or if they deem it advisable, to visit the State of Alabama for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of these and other allegations made before the House of Representatives.

JAMES BROOKS,
JAMES B. BECK.

Baltimore Cattle Market, March 23.

CATTLE—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 610 head, against 987 last week. Of the number offered 293 head came from Ohio, 118 from Virginia, 28 from Maryland, and 20 from West Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 163 from Pennsylvania, over the Northern Central railroad, and 48 from Maryland on foot, together with those left over from last week. Of the receipts 430 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 60 sold to farmers for grazing, 18 to government contractors, 49 head to Washington butchers, 100 reshipped to the East without being offered here, and the balance left over unsold. Prices on Thursday ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags at $3 75@4 50, ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows $4 50@5 50; fair to good stock cattle $6@7; fair quality beeves, $6 00@8 75, and the very best Beeves $8@9 87 ℔ 100 lbs., the average price being about $6 62½ gross, showing no change from the rates of last week, the market closing very dull.

SHEEP—The supply has been better during the past week, but with a good demand, especially for fat Sheep, quotations have been well sustained. Prices Thursday ranged as follows: Fair to good 5¾@6½c., and to extra 6½@8¼c. ℔ lb gross.

HOGS—With increased arrivals during the past week, and only a moderate demand the market has been unsettled, and quotations are 25c. ℔ 100 lbs lower. Prices Thursday ranged as follows: Fair to good live Hogs $12 00@13 75 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

"THE SWEETEST THING" IN LIFE" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the weak.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. march 17-d&d2w&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Jeremiah Harner, deceased, late of Mifflin township, Dauphin county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all those having claims will present them for settlement to DAVID RUMBERGER, Administrator of the Estate of Jeremiah Harner, deceased. mar 24-w6t*

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
SEVENTH AND WALNUT STS.,
PHILADELPHIA:

Samples to order from, and instructions for measurement, sent to gentlemen residing out of the city, and satisfaction guaranteed. Those visiting the city are invited to leave their measures for present or future orders.

Pantaloon cutting is a speciality. Great experience in this branch of tailoring warrants an invitation to those desiring good fitting pantaloons to give him a trial.
mar 25-w2m

SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE,
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes,
ALSO,
Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other wines.
The trade supplied by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and French Richards & Co, in Philadelphia.
A. Speer's Vineyard, New Jersey. Office 243 Broadway, New York. aug27 d&wly

H. COHEN'S
HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET
Manufactory,
No. 202 Market Street, Harrisburg.
OUR LARGE STOCK COMPRISES

Hoop Skirts,
French,
Woven Corsets,
Satin Jean Corsets,
Domestic Corsets,
Madam Foy's
Skirt Supporter,
Corset Clasps,
Corset
Whalebone,
Busties,
Pads, &c.

Hoop Skirts, 30 Springs Tape-spangled 75 cents; 35 Springs, 90 cents; 40 Springs, $1.10; Misses size, from 25 to 60 cents.

Red Worsted, French style Hoop Skirts, very cheap. French Corsets from $1.25 to $1.50 for the best. American Corsets as low 75 cents.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

We take pleasure in presenting you our business Circular at this time, confident the material reduction from former prices in our line of goods will induce you, not only to continue the very liberal patronage heretofore kindly extended to us, but also to greatly increase your orders. With our increased facilities, we shall be able to and will keep LADIES' STOCKINGS from 15 to 25 cents, and the

LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS IN OUR LINE, TO BE
Found in any House in the East

And in Quality and Neatness of Finish we challenge comparison with other manufacturers, while in prices,

"We Defy Competition!",
EITHER EAST OR WEST

With assurances of fidelity and promptness in filling orders, by mail and otherwise, we remain Very Respectfully, Yours, &c.
feb 11 d&wly H. COHEN.

RAISINS—of all kinds—at
HOUSTON & BEELMAN'S